The Weekly Post.

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ARTHUR'S MESSAGE.

The Last State Document From the President.

A Review of Our Affairs at Home and in Other Lands.

The Reduction of Excessive Taxation Recommended.

Judiciary Reforms, the Civil Service, the Polygamy Question, Etc.

To the Congress of the United States:

Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen their Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of general congratulation that, after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of the Congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the Presidency shall again distract the country, and I am pursuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure citizens of either country, within the jurisdiction of the other, equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade mark treaty has also been concluded.

The war between Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of the claims of American citizens who during its continuance suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon be negotiated.

The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our Eastern relations. The Chinese Government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message, that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country, permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration, is likely to be again the subject of your deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates, valid under the old law, and now seem to be debarred from landing from lack of certificates required by the new. The recent purchase by the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east.

In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rule for their registration and documentation, so that the bona fide property right of our citizens therein shall be fully evidenced and properly guarded.

THE NICARAUGUAN CANAL TREATY.

With the Republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded, which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraugnan territory. By the terms of this treaty 60 miles of the river San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea 40 miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This covers for actual canal construction, sixteen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is, for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be over-estimated.

It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

COMMISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Central and South American Commission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the Government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with South American States. The Commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with the merchants and others in the Central and South American trade. The International Meridian Conference lately consumed in Washington upon the invitation of the Government of the United States was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The Conference concluded its labors on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed, through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and for the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient, of a universal day which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from zero to 24. The formal report of the transaction of this conference will hereafter be transmitted to Congress.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Our existing naturalization laws also need revision. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States in 1795 and 1798 have now only a historical interest. Section 2172, recognizing the citizenship of the children of naturalized parents is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolete. There are special provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the navy or marine corps. A uniform rule of naturalization, such as the Constitution contemplates, should, among other things, clearly define the statutes of persons born within the United States, subject to a foreign power (sec 1992) and of minor children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but have failed to perfect their naturalization. It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry, wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several Federal and State Courts, and to make provision also for the vacation or cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant himself, or where he had removed or forfeited his required citizenship, a just and uniform law at this respect would strengthen the hands of the Government in protecting its citizens abroad, and pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

The condition of our finances and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the Treasury Department, are very fully discussed in the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were:

From customs	$193,067,489 76
From internal revenue	121,586,072 81
From all other sources	31,866,307 45
Total	$348,519,869 92

The public expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$ 22,312,907 71
For foreign intercourse	1,280,766 37
For Indians	6,475,999 20
For pensions	55,429,223 36
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	39,420,603 36
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	17,292,601 44
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue	49,939,710 00
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,407,049 62
For interest on public debt	54,578,378 48
For the Sinking Fund	46,780,229 50
Total ordinary expenditures	$290,916,485 83
Leaving a surplus of	57,603,293 69

As compared with the present fiscal year, there was a net decrease of over $21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about $54,000,000. The falling off of the revenue from Customs made up nearly $20,000,000 of the deficiency, and about $23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation.

The Secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1885, at $300,000,000, and the total expenditures at $290,620,201 16, in which sum are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would give a surplus for the entire year of about $39,000,000. The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, $724,964,852; foreign merchandise, $15,548,737; total merchandise, $740,513,609; specie, $67,133,383; total exports of merchandise and specie, $807,646,992

FUTURE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and the issuance of silver certificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the National Legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been carried in compliance with the act of February 28, 1878, more than twenty-seven million silver dollars. The number now outstanding is reported by the Secretary to be nearly 185,000,000, whereof but little more than 40,000,000, or less than 22 per cent. are in actual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such fact possible, but there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The Secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended, silver is likely, at no distant day, to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of national credit that would be thus occasioned can scarcely be overestimated. I hope that the Secretary's suggestions, respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one dollar and two dollar notes, will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now encumbering the vaults of the Treasury might thus find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased for the present, at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, some provision should be made for their surrender to the Government. In view of the circumstances under which they were coined and of the fact that they have never had a legal tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance over their bullion value. The Secretary, in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins and so increase their weight that they may bear their ratio of value to the standard dollar. His conclusions in this regard are cordially approved.

ABOLITION OF EXCESSIVE TAXES.

In my annual message of 1882, I recommend the abolition of all excessive taxes, except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished the revenue that will still remain to the Government will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such tariff reduction as may seem to be advisable, when the results of recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters these reductions can be most judiciously effected. One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of Congress for solution, is the ascertainment of the most effective means of increasing our foreign trade, and thus relieving the depression under which our industries are now languishing. The Secretary of the Treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be entrusted in the first instance to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that, upon the whole, no other would be likely to effect a speedier or better result. The portion of the Secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests, cannot fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships the Government shall by liberal payments for mail transportation, or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless that course to be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day, in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially prominent in view, of the repeal by the act of June 26, 1884, of all statutory provisions, arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry the mail to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine, as the wisdom of Congress may devise.

GOVERNMENT BONDS REDEEMED.

The three per cent. bonds of the Government to the amount of more than $100,000,000 have, since my last annual message, been redeemed by the Treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to little over $200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired through the operations of the Sinking Fund during the coming year. As these bonds still constitute the chief basis for the circulation of the National Banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement, is one constantly of increasing importance.

It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope the bill that passed the Senate last session permitting the issue of notes equal to the face values of deposited bonds will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives.

NEED OF COAST DEFENSES.

The Secretary of War submits the report of the Chief of Engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities of the seaboard by fortifications and other defenses able to repel all modes of attack. The time has come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence they will not prove abortive; and when the possible result of delay in making such preparation is seriously considered, delay seems inexcusable for the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture would be a national humiliation. Adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of $60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted. The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of 10-inch smooth bore guns into 8-inch rifles, by laying the former with tubes of forged or of coiled wrought iron. Fifty guns will be thus converted within the year.

This, however, does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest power, both for the purpose of coast defense and for armament of war vessels.

STEEL CRUISERS AND MONITORS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers, authorized by the acts of August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883. Of the four under contract one, the Chicago, of 4,500 tons, is more than half finished; the Atlanta, of 3,000 tons, has been successfully launched, and her machinery is now fitting; the Boston, also of 3,000 tons, and the Dolphin, a dispatch steamer of 1,500 tons, are ready for delivery.

Certain adverse criticisms upon the designs of these cruisers are discussed by the Secretary, who insists that the correctness of conclusions reached by the Advisory Board and by the Department has been demonstrated by recent developments in shipbuilding abroad. The machinery of the double-turreted monitors, Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite, contracted for under the act of March 3, 1883, are in process of construction. No work has been done during the past year on their armor for lack of the necessary appropriations. A fourth monitor, the Monadock, still remains unfinished at the navy yard in California. It is recommended that early steps be taken to complete these vessels and to provide also an armament for the monitor Maintonomah. The recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board, approved by the Department, comprise the construction of one steel cruiser of 4,500 tons, one cruiser of 3,000 tons, two heavily armed gunboats, one light cruising gunboat, one dispatch vessel and armed with Hotchkiss cannon, one armed ram and three torpedo boats. The general designs, all of which are calculated to meet the existing wants of the service, are now well advanced, and the construction of the vessels can be undertaken as soon as you shall grant the necessary authority.

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

In this, the last of the stated messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States, I cannot too strongly urge on its attention the duty of restoring our navy as rapidly as possible to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it. The long peace that has lulled us into a sense of fancied security may at any time be disturbed. It is plain that the policy of strengthening this arm of the service is dictated by considerations of use and economy, of just regard for our own future tranquility, and of true appreciation of the dignity and honor of the Republic.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General acquaints you with the present condition and needs of the postal service. It discloses the gratifying fact that loss of revenue from the reduction in the rate of letter postage, as recommended in my message of December, 1882, and effected by the act of March 3, 1883, has been much less than was generally anticipated. My recommendation of this reduction was based upon the belief that the actual falling off in receipts from letter postages for the year immediately succeeding the change of rate would be $3,000,000. It has proved to be only $2,275,000. This is a trustworthy indication that the revenue will soon be restored to its former volume by a natural increase of correspondence and I confidently repeat, therefore, the recommendation of my last message that the postage upon drop letters be reduced to one cent wherever the payment of two cents is now required by law. The rate in only exacted at offices where the carrier system is in operation, and it appears that at these offices where the carrier system is in operation that increase tax on call letters defrays not only the cost of its own collection and delivery, but of the collection and delivery of all other mail matter. This is an inequality that ought no longer to exist.

RECOMMENDED POSTAL REFORMS.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that the unit of weight in the rating of first class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce as it now is. In view of the statistics furnished by the Department it may well be doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue that it would greatly promote the convenience of the public is beyond dispute. The free delivery system has been lately applied to five cities and the total number of offices in which it is now in operation is one hundred and fifty-nine. Experience shows that its adoption under proper conditions is equally an accommodation to the public and an advantage to the postal service. It is more than self-sustaining and for the reasons urged by the Postmaster General may properly be extended.

It is the opinion of the officer that it is proper to provide means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with letters to free delivery offices may be secured by payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by employment of a special stamp whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service. In some of the large cities private express companies have undertaken to outstrip the Government mail carriers by affording, for the transmission of letters, better facilities than have hitherto been at the command of the the postoffice. It has always been the policy of the Government to encourage such enterprises, and in no better way can that policy be maintained than in supplying the public with most efficient mail service that, with due regard to its own best interests, can be furnished for its accommodation.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The report of the Utah Commission will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the punishment of polygamy in Utah Territory. I still believe that if the abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the Constitution. I again recommend, therefore, that "Congress assume absolute political control of the Territory of Utah and provide for the appointment of a Commission with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put in their hands."

INCREASING OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this Government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should in my opinion underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people ingenious in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention. We cover a vast extent of territory rich in agricultural pursuits and in nearly all the new materials necessary for successful manufacture. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of labor are nowhere else so great; the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort, and the development of those higher morals and intelligent qualities that go to the making of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government. These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workingmen, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for that sale beyond our borders, of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American continent and the adjacent island are for the United States the natural marts of supply and demand. It is from them we shall obtain what we do not produce, or do not produce in sufficience, and it is to them the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

WHAT WILL BRING BETTER TIMES

Four paths of policy seem to point to this end: First—A series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for admission free or under a favored scheme of duties on our own products, the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods under the flag of the parties to the contract. The removal on both sides from the vessels so privileged of all tonnage duties and imports, so that their vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade. The removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which an intercourse with those countries is at present hampered.

Second—The establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, thus permitting the relinquishment as respect vessels under the national flag, but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations entitled to the benefit of the treaties.

Third—The enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly—The establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America; that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would require a monetary union of America, whereby the output of the bullion producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each; as many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized, and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received, warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing the tariff on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing element in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on a firm basis and above all such an unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated, or are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the Constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the 29th of February last, I transmitted to Congress the first annual report of the Civil Service Commission, together with the communications from heads of the several executive departments of the Government respecting the practical workings of the law under which the Commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the President and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the Commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. Their report will shortly be submitted and will be accompanied by such recommendations for enlarging the scope of existing statutes as shall commend themselves to the executive and the commissioners charged with its administration.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA.

The pestilence which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the East, recently made its appearance in European ports, and with which we are in constant communication. The then Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of a proclamation of the President issued certain regulations restricting, and for a time prohibiting, the importation of rags and the admission of baggage of immigrants and of travelers arriving from infected quarters, lest this course may have been without strict warrant of law. I approve the recommendation of the present Secretary that Congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic, and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores.

I recommend that, in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the armies of the United States, and twice President of this nation, Congress confer upon him a suitable pension.

Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient I have now, in obedience to the Constitution, recommended to you for adoption. As respects others of no less importance I shall content myself with reviewing the recommendations already made to Congress without restating the grounds upon which such recommendations were based. The preservation of forts on the public domain, the granting of Government aid for popular education, the amendment of the Federal Constitution so as to make effective the disapproval by the President of particular items in appropriating bills. The element of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in the Presidential office and the determining of vexed questions respecting Presidential inability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration.

A WORD IN CLOSING.

As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature, with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unfailing, courteous and of their harmonious co-operation with the Executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation, and to my fellow citizens generally, I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in administration of the Executive Department of the Government.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

December 1, 1884.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER HANGED.

Howard Sullivan Executed at Salem New Jersey.

SALEM, N. J., December 2.—The legal execution of Howard Sullivan, colored, which took place in the county jail this morning, was the closing act of a tragedy seldom equaled. Sullivan passed his last moments with nothing to break the monotony but the death watch that has been kept on him since last Friday, when his shrewd attempt to escape from the prison was discovered and prevented. He had believed he would not hang for his brutal crime, but after the watch was set on him he gave up hope and lost his courage. His execution took place at 11:39 A. M. He ascended the scaffold trembling. His neck was broken by the drop and he died without a struggle.

Ella Watson, on the night of the 18th of last August, while proceeding to her home over a lonely road, near Yorktown, was waylaid, robbed, ravished and murdered, and her body concealed in the bushes near by, where it was discovered a few days after. The affair created a sensation and several arrests were made on suspicion. An old pocket knife with a nicked blade that was found in possession of a boy, finally led to the arrest of Sullivan. The knife was his and he had used it to cut the stick with which he beat the life out of his victim. The nick in the blade left its mark on the bludgeon which was found near the scene of the murder. Sullivan was locked up and a detective was placed in the cell with him under an assumed charge. To the officer he confessed and the evidence was woven so strongly about his neck that upon his trial proceeding, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to death, the verdict of the law being executed this morning.

Three Men Slay a Thousand Ducks.

(Hannibal Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.)

The duck hunters in this vicinity are happy. On the bay, a few miles above this city, ducks have congregated by the millions, drawn by the unusual supply of mast, principally acorns. Hunters from this city have slaughtered something over 3,000 already. Of these, three men have killed 1,100. The largest score made by one man in one day is ninety-eight. The oldest hunters say they never saw so many ducks before. The arrival of 400 last night in a wagon, loaded like so much corn, was a novel sight, and attracted much attention.

JUSTICE WOODS, of the United States Supreme Court, is an enthusiastic book collector, his taste running toward fine editions of historical works.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

CABINET MAKERS.

The men who all their lives have made
Off politics a living,
Are always ready for a trade,
And their advice are giving,
And pointing out who should be used,
As cabinet advisers:
But is their kind advice refused,
They change to good despisers.

Their list embraces every kind
Of man or mortal torment:
The lame and halt, the deaf and blind,
Of talents always dormant,
And think that he lacks brains and taste,
Should he decline their offer;
And blame themselves that they should waste
Their time on such a scoffer.

They offer him a hundred men,
All ready for his chosing:
And if he should refuse,—why then,
They blame him for refusing.
There's Captain G. and Colonel Wise,
The great and good O'Shoddy:
And much to everyone's surprise
Mac Fin of Pasquomoddy.

Then General B, great in a fight,
Or wealthy Major Plutus;
Who if he thought that he was right,
Would prove himself a Brutus;
And hundreds more they could supply,
All equal to the station:
On each of whom he could rely
To help him run the Nation,

Surely amongst these good and great,
He must be hard to pleasure,
If he can't find at any rate,
A few to fill his measure.
But should he find a new supply,
They'll furnish without warning;
Not one of them would bribe or lie,
Ammortalized in broning.

—NOVUS HOMO.

THE FIRST LADY.

Three Living Mistresses of the White House.

(Washington Letter.)

If the bachelor President feels at all embarrassed in regard to his social duties in the White House, he may be able to construct a special "cabinet" of most distinguished ladies for this purpose, a trio of women who have served in the capacity of mistress of the Executive Mansion in the time when the Democratic party was at the helm. It is an interesting fact, and one perhaps not generally understood, that while there are none of the Presidents of antebellum days yet living, there are no less than three ladies left to us who were social heads of the White House in the times preceding the Republican dynasty. Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston are still living.

Mrs. Tyler, the "Bride of the White House," still lives in Richmond, a brilliant woman of fifty-seven or fifty-eight, near the grave of her husband, made in 1862, still unmarked, a reproach to the State of Virginia, whose Legislature pledged itself long ago to erect over it a suitable monument. Mrs. Polk, who was the next lady occupant of the White House, still lives at Polk Place, in Nashville, now in her eighty-second year, a well preserved, intelligent woman, waiting patiently the summons to join her husband, who was called from her side thirty-five years ago, three months after the close of his administration, and whose remains lie beneath a marble temple on the grounds of her present home. Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, a handsome woman of fifty-three, whose reign as mistress of the White House during the administration of her uncle and adopted father, James Buchanan, is spoken of as one of the most brilliant in the social history of Washington, is a resident of Baltimore, having married Mr. Henry Elliott Johnston of that city in 1866, two years prior to the death of her uncle, the ex-President.

"If President Cleveland wants to do a graceful thing," said a gentleman, commenting upon the fact that these three women of the White House in ante-bellum days still live, "let him invite Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Harriet Lane to assist him in his first reception after the inauguration. It would be a graceful action, and would recall a flood of interesting memories."

And so it would, Mrs. Polk, who was spoken of by a traveled English lady as "surpassing in dignity and attractions any of three queens that she had seen upon the thrones of Europe, Harriet Lane, the brilliant mistress of the White House, admired and honored by two continents, and Mrs. Tyler, the Bride of the White House, whose portrait in bridal dress and veil still hangs in the Green Room, pointed out to all visitors as the only bride that has ever graced that establishment as its mistress.

"I remember her well," said an old employe of the White House. "It is forty years ago last June since she came here as the bride of President Tyler. It was a joyous event, but recalled some very sad memories, for right here in the great East Room, but a few months before, the mangled remains of her father had been brought from the steamer where he had been killed almost before her eyes. You don't remember the bursting of the Peacemaker? No, there are not many now in Washington who have a personal recollection of that sad event. Well, the President had met Miss Gardiner here, and their engagement had been made. She and her father, Mr. Gardiner of Long Island, were visiting Washington, stopping at one of the hotels here, when they were invited by the President to accompany a party consisting of the Secretary of the Navy, the President, the Secretary of War, and some others who were going down the Potomac to test a new large cannon, called the Peacemaker. It had been fired repeatedly, and was considered entirely safe. On the trip it was fired several times, with satisfactory results, and as the boat was nearing Washington on the return, all were called on deck to witness the last shot. Mr. Gardiner and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upshur, went on deck, and the President was about to go when Miss Gardiner playfully hid his hat, preventing his going. Probably that little action on her part saved the country its President, and herself a Presidential husband, for when the gun was fired it exploded, killing the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Gardiner's father, the cries of the wounded carrying the news to those below that some terrible accident had taken place. That was an awful experience for that young girl. Her father's remains were brought here to the White House and lay in state with those of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Upshur. Their funeral took place in the East Room, in the presence of a very large assemblage. The result was that the wedding of Miss Gardiner and the President, which had been set for the following summer, was a very quiet one, none except the immediate family of the bride attending, and all New York being taken completely by surprise when the guns began firing in honor of the event. They came directly here. She was a beautiful young woman, as you will see by her portrait in the Green Room."

"You remember Mrs. Polk, then, if your recollection of Mrs. Tyler is so good?"

"Very well indeed. She was a handsome and fascinating woman. She was very popular, so much so that a South Carolinian once said to her during one of her receptions that there was a woe pronounced against her in the Bible. She inquired with some concern—for she was a deeply religious woman—what it was, when he replied: 'Well, the Bible says." Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." It seemed to be a very appropriate remark, for it seems that everybody did speak well of her."

"And you remember Harriet Lane well?"

"Oh, yes; that was only a little while ago. Why, it is only about twenty-seven years since she came here. Remember her—well, I should say so. A beautiful, accomplished, queenly young woman; a perfect picture as she stood beside her white-haired bachelor uncle, who had been so long a father to her, and whom she loved with the most earnest affection. It was hard to understand how one so young could have seen so much of the world. She had, when she came to the White House, seen all that was worth seeing of the courts of Europe, having been for years with her uncle at the court of St. James, especially honored and beloved by the Queen. Mr. Buchanan was very fond of her, though he used to like to tease her with some quiet, good-natured stories of her girlish days, when she was quite a romp. I remember how he used to tell about her beating some young man in a footrace, and also about her wheeling a load of wood through the streets of the town where she lived, to give it to some poor old woman. She had many admirers, and many offers of marriage, Mr. Johnston of Baltimore being the fortunate man. Poor woman, she is lonely enough now, her husband and both children are dead."

Mrs. Johnston (Harriet Lane) was here a short time since, a guest of Mrs. Hornsby, the daughter of the late Judge Jere Black. She is in deep mourning for her husband and children, all lost within the past two years. She received a few friends, being occasionally seen on the streets, driving a handsome team, which was managed with all the old time grace and precision recalled of her by those who knew her here a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Tyler, whose daughter was married at Richmond a few days since, is a resident of that city, where she has lived pretty much all the time since leaving the White House. She is, although a native of New York, a Southern woman in habit of life and thought, having, as did her husband, the ex-President, sympathized with the South in the struggle of 1861-5. She has three living children, one the daughter recently married, another a practicing physician of repute in this city, a third who resides at Richmond and is engaged upon a literary work, upon the history of the Tyler family.

Mrs. Polk, the most advanced by far in years of the trio, resides at Nashville, within easy view of the grave of her husband, who died there forty-five years ago. Mr. Justice Matthews, who is a warm personal friend, who visits her every time his duties take him there, speaks of her as the same bright, thoughtful, intellectual woman as when she left the White House. Her faculties at the advanced age of eighty-two are still well preserved, and she is honored by all, distinguished men visiting her often, and the Legislature of the State each year adjourning to call upon her in a body.

HERDS OF WILD HORSES

On the Plains Said to be Enticing Domestic Animals Away.

(Cheyenne Letter.)

The herds of wild horses northeast of Cheyenne have got to be very troublesome lately. The wild animals entice away the tame ones in considerable numbers. The loss sustained by various horse-breeders has at last become so large that some measures must be adopted to reclaim them and also to prevent further loss, if possible. From the horse ranch of Hon. M. Post, situated about fifteen miles northward of the city, nearly two hundred mares have wandered away and of that number it is thought fully one hundred are now with the wild horses. Other horse-raisers have suffered proportional losses and so it has come about that an organized effort will be made this winter to exterminate the stallions, for once rid of them entire bands may be rounded up and secured. To that end a party of hunters will soon leave for Northeastern Wyoming. They will go with long range rifles and will carry a large supply of forage, so that their horses may be well fed during the winter. The rest is easy. Mounted upon their grain-fed animals, the hunters will pursue the wild bands when they are somewhat weakened by the rigors of winter. Riding as close as possible, the hunters will then shoot down the stallions from time to time. By this means it is hoped that by spring nearly all the stallions will be killed and the capture of the mares thus be made possible.

In addition to the killing of the stallions the men will, to use a familiar term, "wolf it," as opportunity may afford. Coyote pelts are worth nearly a dollar in the market, while a territorial bounty of $1.50 on each and every pelt makes the value of each about $2.50. The hunting party will be paid monthly wages and will be gone all winter. A report of their success and adventures will be of interest in the spring.

Can Be Had If Wanted.

"Have you any malaria here?" asked a lady who was looking at a rural boarding place for her family. "Well," said the landlady, "we hain't got none jist now, folks haven't asked for it; but we'll get it for your family if you want it." Most folks get malaria without wanting it. To get rid of its noxious effects, use Brown's Iron Bitters. Mrs. S. R. MacDonald, New Haven, Conn., says, "I have suffered from malaria for nearly six years. Brown's Iron Bitters cured me completely.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is to go into winter quarters at New Iberia, La., on December 13.

Weekly Post.

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GOT ITS FOOT IN ITS MOUTH.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* yesterday gave evidence that the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of the Murray Hill Presbyterian church, "the alliterative ass and idiotic blunderer," is in charge of its editorial columns.

At the late election in Chicago the returns hastily gathered on election night gave a Republican candidate for State Senator in a district of that city a majority of about 200. The official canvass, some days later, elected the Democratic candidate by a majority of ten. There was nothing extraordinary in this, for such mistakes often occur. But in this instance the change gave the Democrats the Legislature and the United States Senator to be elected in General LOGAN'S place, hence its importance.

The Republicans at once raised the howl of fraud, and by some curious and unprecedented process invoked the aid of the U. S. Courts to determine a contest for a seat in the Legislature. False affidavits were secured by threats and promises backing up their claims. The U. S. Grand Jury, run by Republican politicians, with a great flourish, summoned the County Clerk and ballot-boxes with the view of making another count. And just here it is worth while getting a little light on the subject from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which elected BLAINE for ten consecutive days. THE POST, in discussing the Chicago matter, had modestly suggested that possibly the official count was as reliable as the unfficial count, and if Democratic fraud had been committed there was no evidence of the fact. Then the Dr. BURCHARD, of the *Gazette*, put his foot in his brain-pan and let himself loose as follows:

It is so natural for THE POST to hasten to the defense of frauds perpetrated in the name and for the benefit of Democracy, that we are not at all surprised to find it justifying the attempt of a few knaves in Chicago to get control of the Illinois Legislature through fraud and perjury for the evident purpose of stealing a seat in the United States Senate. Our contemporary thinks we are crying fraud in ignorance of the facts, and suggests that it is "very provoking" to Republicans to find that "the official canvass elects the Democrat."

It is "very provoking," indeed, that a palpable fraud, by which a candidate honestly chosen to the State Senate is denied his certificate of election, should be endorsed by a Canvassing Board in possession of all the facts, and justified by Democrats professing fair play and honesty in elections. What is attempted to be established as a precedent in Chicago is that scoundrelly politicians may successfully defeat the popular will through conspiracy and perjury, on the principle that a Canvassing Board has no power to rectify a known fraud or reject a confessedly fraudulent return.

* * * We are not yet ready for the introduction of Southern methods into our elective system, though the apparent readiness of THE POST to condone this infamous fraud justifies the apprehension that we are not entirely safe against those methods.

On the same page in which these charges against the Democracy appear in the *Gazette* we find their complete vindication, and evidence that the Republican howl on the subject was to cover a stupendous fraud they had on hand to steal both a State and a United States Senator. While the *Gazette* was falsely accusing the Democracy of crime, on even less evidence than it had to induce its friends to "bet on BLAINE," the Republicans were actually engaged in working out a villainous scheme to disfranchise the Democracy, without a jot or tittle of testimony, but solely by the aid of brag and bluster. Here is the evidence from the columns of the *Gazette:*

CHICAGO, November 26.—In the Leman-Brand election contest, after protracted argument in the Federal Court to-day, Judge Blodgett ruled that the ballots must be produced before the grand jury to be examined. The canvass of votes (by the Federal jury) began at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was not completed till to-night. The result of the jury's work was not made public officially, but the *Times* will state that the Brand-Leman matter was examined and that it showed Brand, Democrat, received in fact about twenty-five more votes than he was credited with on the fifty-sheet, while Leman received correspondingly fewer, making Brand's majority in that precinct about sixty instead of ten. That the ballots were all in proper order and consecutively numbered, and that Brand's extra vote over other Democrats on the ticket was due to the presence of some hundreds of Republican tickets which contained Brand's name, not pasted on but but printed in regular form with the rest of the ticket.

Dispatches yesterday state that the United States grand jury had opened the polls and was holding another election, receiving the testimony of persons who swear they voted for the Republican candidate, is excess of the number of votes he received. But neither law nor custom recognize any such proceeding.

But this aside. Was ever slanderer so completely upset as the Dr. BURCHARD of the *Gazette* in the above extract from its own columns? Instead of there being Democratic fraud there was Republican fraud; instead of a Democratic false count there was a Republican false count? Instead of a Democratic conspiracy to steal a United States Senator there was a Republican conspiracy; the "knaves" instead of being Democrats were Republicans; the "fraud and perjury" and "stealing," instead of being Democratic weaknesses were Republican crimes; instead of it being THE POST that champions fraud, it is the *Gazette* that puts its shoulder to the wheel with the ponderous assininity of BURCHARD.

We submit the "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" idiosy of the Murray Hill pastor was a luminous streak of intelligence compared with the antics of the Dr. BURCHARD of the *Gazette*, especially in free use of opprobrious epithets and stupendous falsehood to sustain a false accusation against Democrats that Republicans themselves were actually guilty of.

ABOUT BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Ex-Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, is a shrewd man as well as a man of large experience. He has been an observer of business conditions through and after Presidential campaigns ever since the first election of President JACKSON and he has invariably found business dull during a campaign and reviving to a marked extent after one. He thinks the present will be no exception. Already, he sees signs of healthful activity in his own large and varied lines of business, and he believes that by spring there will be plenty doing and work enough for everybody. The opinions of few men are entitled to greater weight of authority on business matters than those of ex-Gov. ENGLISH.

Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, of New York, the head of one of the greatest dry goods houses in the Union, was asked the other day whether in his opinion the result of the recent election had been the cause of the shutting down of manufactories, the discharge of employes, and the alleged increased depression in trade. He replied:

"Why, bless you, no. On the contrary, I can discern a great improvement in the condition of trade since it was officially announced that Governor Cleveland is to be our next President. My own business has increased, and I, of my personal knowledge, am satisfied that the general condition of trade is much better than one week ago. It was the uncertainty as to which party was to control the Government for the next four years that created the depression. Now that the people are assured of a good, stable government, they ought to feel no alarm. The country will be in the hands of an able, honest, and efficient Magistrate, and we have nothing to fear."

"What, then, is the principal cause of the depression in trade?"

"Overproduction and under-consumption. The manufacturers have glutted the market with more goods than the public can consume for months to come. In my opinion this free-trade bugaboo has been of some advantage to us. It has prevented the manufacturer in some degree from overstocking the market to a greater extent than now exists. Had this cry not been raised, I fear there would have been greater over-production than there now is. To charge that the result of the election alone has had to do with the present condition of things is most absurd."

Mr. L. M. BATES, another leading merchant, and a warm political friend of Mr. BLAINE, said:

While I am informed that several manufacturers have shut up shop, through apprehension regarding the policy of the new administration, still there are far greater reasons for the present depression in trade. First, there is over-production and under-consumption. Manufacturers now possess the finest machinery equipment known to the world. They are therfore able to produce more goods in less time than ever before. They have thus forced goods upon the market at a much faster rate than they could be disposed of. Hence the glut.

Mr. F. B. THURBER, one of the heaviest wholesale dealers in provisions and groceries of New York, said:

I think that the Blaine manufacturers who said that they would be compelled to shut down should Governor Cleveland be elected and did so, would have also been compelled to do so were Mr. Blaine our next President. The result of the election has had nothing to do with the present state of affairs. In 1877-78 we experienced the same trouble. An overstocked market means a commercial crisis, with declining prices, idle manufactories, and distress among operatives. It means that trade will be dull with merchants who supply these operatives with the necessaries of life, because the purchasing power of the working classes is reduced. Now over-production and depression have been complicated by a Presidential election and a contraction of the curreney. The immediate remedy is, I believe, to wait until consumption catches up with production.

A representative of a great hardware manufacturing company said that every manager of departments in that institution voted for BLAINE. Yet none of them, he believes, feared that the country would go to the dogs because of his defeat. He continued:

We shall have just as good times under President Cleveland's administration as we would under Blaine. The trouble is not that the Government is to have a new administration, but that the manufacturers have been hasty in piling upon the market more goods than can possibly be disposed of for months to come. If they will wait now until consumption catches up with their overproduction, and if the crops prove as abundant as they promise, a prosperous season is assured to us.

The Philadelphia *North American*, a leading Republican paper, discusses in a conservative manner the business situation. Its utterances are in pleasant contrast with the editorial expressions which have appeared in a number of extremely partisan Republican papers since the election, in which the closing of a number of manufacturing establishments and the cutting down of wages in some others have been attributed to the success of the Democratic Presidential ticket. The *North American* attributes the depression, particularly in iron and textile fabrics, to overproduction, and it confesses that "the remedy lies in thorough organization in each line of production and a limited product, fixed capital being the basis of accommodation."

We do not print these accounts to raise any false hopes. The country is undergoing a readjustment of values, affecting manufactures and agriculture, and labor as well as capital. This results largely from the introduction of new appliances and overproduction, with the probability there will be a large falling off in the foreign demand for American products. Our advice to workingmen would be to avoid strikes, and reach any reasonable arrangement with employers that is possible. The time to strike is on a rising, and not a falling market. The conditions are now all against a successful strike. The number of unemployed is very large, and when the question of want or work is presented we all know the outcome. The strike fails. Therefore the best plan for all classes of workingmen is to come to an amicable arrangement with employers, even if it involves a temporary reduction of wages. The old fiction that a tariff controls wages is by this time pretty well worked out of the sensible heads of the most intelligent of the working classes. In the present state of trade we have an almost prohibitory tariff, and wages are on the down grade just as the profits of manufacturers are. While there is overproduction in manufactures there is an over supply of labor, and both causes produce relatively the same effects, and that is a shrinkage of values.

THAT ONE VOTE AGAIN.

The Jeffersonville (Indiana) *News* relates an instance where one vote elected a Representative, a United States Senator, and, perhaps, annexed Texas to the United States. The *News* gets its information from Hon. DAN BLOTCHER, of Holman, Scott county, Ind. It was in 1846, when HIRAM DAVIS was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in that county. Just before the polls closed WILLIAM H. ENGLISH asked Mr. BLOTCHER if he knew any voters who had not voted. He said "yes, there was WASH OWENS, but the darned beggar wouldn't come because he had no boots." Mr. ENGLISH insisted that BLOTCHER should get OWENS, so he started for him. OWENS refused to come to the polls because he had no boots, but BLOTCHER, by a deal of persuasion, got OWENS to start on the promise that he would lend him his boots. Accordingly, when the pair got within half a mile of Lexington, BLOTCHER pulled off his boots and loaned them to OWENS. In those days it was universally the custom to treat voters, and OWENS received his dram and fifty cents, and leaving BLOTCHER standing barefoot in the cornfield started for the polls. He voted and then proceeded to invest his fifty cents in Jersey lightning. The consequence was that OWENS got gloriously drunk and forgot all about BLOTCHER'S boots. Of course it was using mild language to say that BLOTCHER was mad. But when the ballots were counted and HIRAM DAVIS was found to be elected by a majority of one, then Uncle DANIEL'S wrath was changed to rejoicing. But this was not the only good result. In the contest for United States Senator, EDWARD C. HANNEGAN was elected by one majority, and HANNEGAN'S vote annexed Texas, with the resulting Mexican war, and the acquisition of California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. We doubt if ever a bootless Democrat before or afterward exercised such an important influence over the destinies of his country. It should teach every man that his vote is important. The incident given has been often referred to, but this is the first time we have ever seen the details printed with apparent accuracy.

COUNTRY POSTMASTERS.

The New York *Evening Post* referring to the fact—which after all may not be a fact—that the selection of Postmaster General will largely indicate President CLEVELAND'S disposition on the "spoils" doctrine, because that official will have under his control over 46,000 appointments not subject to confirmation by the Senate. The *Post*, however, declares:

That there will have to be sweeping changes, especially in the South, we have no doubt. The postmasters throughout the Southern States have been encouraged ever since the war to consider themselves political agents of the dominant party, for the purpose of distributing sound doctrine, and looking after the delegations to the nominating conventions. Few if any of them have been selected because they served their localities well, or were wanted by those whom they served or were known to the Department to be good administrative officers, and this although their duties are purely clerical, and require merely a knowledge of reading and writing and arithmetic. In the South almost every postmaster is a part of the machinery for carrying elections, and in the interest of decent administration, there must be a thorough overhauling of the service.

And the same prevails largely at the North. The country postmasters are to-day the most bitter and untiring Republican workers. They go outside of decent partisanship, to illustrate, by making war on Democratic newspapers; and in the heat of the canvass do not scruple to enclose Republican electioneering appeals in the folds of Democratic journals. THE WEEKLY POST has suffered in this way, as well as in other respects. In the recent canvass a favorite "dodge" was to enclose bitter and blackguard printed assaults on CLEVELAND within Catholic and other denominational papers. The officials engaged in this work should stand not on the order of their going, but go at once. Many of them are known, and the abuse seems to have been general throughout the Northern States.

MR. RANDALL IN GEORGIA.

The reception of Mr. RANDALL by the people of the South Atlantic and Gulf States at Atlanta, last week, was the memorable after-election incident of the month. The Gate City did itself honor, and the compliment was of a very high character, because Atlanta, in its progress, intelligence, energy and thrift, is the typical city of the New South. The go-ahead men of the Southern States with many from the North have been drawn there by great business enterprises, and the honor these people paid Mr. RANDALL is significant of their thorough sympathy with his well understood policy on revenue questions. In addressing a meeting, variously estimated as numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 people, at Atlanta on Friday night, Mr. RANDALL closed with these emphatic and judicious observations on tariff and taxation, which we believe represent the common sense views of the American people—the happy medium between the fallacies of extreme Protection and Free Trade. "Our political "opponents in the recent struggle," he said, "argued that a revision of our "tariff laws was a necessity. We of "the Democratic party agreed thereto; "but our platform went further and "pointed out the manner in which such "revision should be made, and a more "intelligent and business like utterance "on this vexed question never "emanated from a public gathering of "representative men in the United "States. If I understand correctly the "meaning of words, we say that the "revenue to be raised should be limited "to that required for an economical ad-"ministration of the Government, and "that the amount to be raised by a "tariff for this purpose shall be so "levied on articles imported which "come in competition with our pro-"ducts as to cover the difference in the "cost of production abroad and the "cost in the United States, thus in-"cidentally protecting capital invested "and the labor employed in the United "States. Upon this declaration of "purpose every intelligent and patriotic "Democrat can stand, and our country "go forward to its yet greater destiny."

Mr. RANDALL'S after election declarations are in happy accord with his ante-election pledges, differing in that respect from some of our Pittsburgh manufacturers, in the matter of reducing wages and then withdrawing the reduction until their workmen had voted the Republican ticket.

THE New York *Sun* now claims to have elected CLEVELAND after all. It saw a tendency among the workingmen to rush to BLAINE. "In this situation the *Sun* thought it necessary to interfere. We appealed to the Democratic bolters and the workingmen to stand by their colors, and to give their suffrages to General BUTLER, as they had pledged themselves to do. Thus the stampede was checked, and in the State of New York BUTLER got some 17,000 votes, and CLEVELAND was elected." Perhaps this will go if well stuck to, but it hardly explains the *Sun's* publication of the most infamous falsehood and slanders that the black BALLS could invent, its declaration the White House would be closed to reputable women if CLEVELAND should be elected, or its urgent advice to all voters in doubt to take BLAINE in preference to CLEVELAND. The fact is in the late canvass the New York *Sun* committed the most flagrant and inexcusable blunder in the history of American newspapers. It will come home to roost.

A NEW study has been introduced in the public schools of Philadelphia. Plain and useful sewing will hereafter be taught the same as reading, writing and arithmetic and the other branches of learning. It is an experiment, but one in which its promoters have much faith. Eleven teachers have already been selected and employed at a salary of about $500 each a year. The experiment will be tried in schools representing an attendance of seven thousand secondary and grammar pupils. The *Record* says that under the present plan each division is to receive two hours' instruction each week, and to begin with the Board of Education will furnish the material. The instruction will be thoroughly practical, and will be confined to that which is the most useful. The Board of Education has enough money at its command of this year's appropriation to pay the teachers already employed for the balance of the fiscal year, and it is expected that the system may be extended to all the sections during the next year without an increased appropriation. This experiment will be watched with interest.

WOULD it not be wise, in view of future elections, State and national, for the excitable portion of the Republican press to be a trifle less acrimonious toward the supporters of ST. JOHN? What is to be gained, for instance, by saying, as the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says:

More than 20,000 Republicans in the imperial and critical State of New York infamously threw away their votes for the ill-favored fraud, St. John, who was kept in the temperance field by the use of Democratic liquor money. Do these cranks suppose that the indignant millions of Republicans are to be driven into the line of fanaticism that they affect by the course taken in New York? If they had common sense, or any sort of sense, they would know that they have done the cause of temperance immense harm. They have made the name of their folly odious. Heretofore they have been treated respectfully. Hereafter they will be spurned, as vain, selfish, and intolerably silly mischief-makers. If the evil is done that seems possible, these pestilent cranks are as surely the assassins of a great cause as Guiteau was the assassin of Garfield.

Comparing the men who fought for the idea of "Prohibition" just as the old Liberty party fought for the idea of "Abolition" (afterward a practical fact,) with the assassin GUITEAU may relieve HALSTEAD of his crazy spleen, but will certainly return to plague him, just as his bitter and just denunciation of BLAINE in 1876-'80 answered a very useful purpose in this campaign.

THE New York *Herald* in a careful estimate puts the number of Independent Republicans in that State who voted for CLEVELAND at 75,000. As parties were nearly equal in New York on a straight poll, this Independent vote gives an idea of the Democratic defection.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

MURPHY'S methods of making men sober are much better than those of the Prohibitionists of Ohio, who kill people who sell liquor.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S name is more frequently mentioned for a cabinet appointment than any other in the country. He appears to be assigned to the Navy in preference to the War Department.

THE newly elected Senate of Indiana consists of 33 Democrats, 16 BLAINE Republicans and one BELVA LOCKWOOD Republican. The House consists of 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans. From this showing it would seem that DANIEL WEBSTER VOORHEES has a straight and unincumbered path to the United States Senate again.

ON one evening recently sweet PATTI drew $10,000 in New York City. The same evening the Metropolitan Opera House drew $5,000, HENRY IRVING $2,400, and thirty other places of amusement in the city averaged about $800 each. Nearly $40,000 was spent for one evening's amusements, which don't indicate hard times, at least with people who have money.

CHEAP iron from the South is calculated to create more alarm in Pennsylvania than the solid South politically. Pittsburgh is particularly interested, because it should, with its advantages in natural gas and cheap coal, command the markets of the country. The North may next insist upon a tariff to protect itself against the South.

MR. COX has an idea that with BILL CHANDLER and JOHN ROACH out of the way the Democratic party can afford to spend some money upon the rehabilitation of the Navy. True, but will a naval armament restore the commerce that the Republican party has destroyed? Is not a big navy with no commerce to protect very much like a fat constable in the midst of an alkali desert?

THE Rev. BURCHARD in his address before the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, last Sunday, said: "I have labored forty-five years in this city, and often, I trust, had glimpses of eternal glory; but I am not yet fit for heaven." As to the last clause, BLAINE and LOGAN and several hundred Republican politicians will agree with BURCHARD unanimously.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says there are 50,017 postoffices in the United States, 47,694 of which are filled by the Postmaster General's appointments. It remarks that "the head of this department for the incoming administration will, if he feels disposed, be able to find a good many places for the hungry Democracy." Our Republican contemporaries delight to speak of the Democracy as hungry. Perhaps. Still, it does not appear that the Republican appetite has been appeased after twenty-four years of rich feeding. They are gorged and greedy, with a gluttonous appetite the public interests demand should be abated.

IN relation to CLEVELAND'S disposition to turn out Republican officials, the *World* says:

We do not believe that any honest man who is serving the Government efficiently and with faithfulness and integrity in a position not affecting the political character of the administration need fear that he will be driven from his place. The Democratic party is pledged to give the country thoroughly good government, to take care that all corrupt practices are uprooted, and that all public robbers are brought to punishment. There are to be no more Star route robberies, no more bogus prosecutions, no more compromises with criminals for the enrichment of the compromisers. But there is not to be any driving out of tried and trusty public servants who are doing their full duty to their employers, the people; at least, not with the consent or approval of this journal.

THIRTY-SEVEN electoral votes were allotted the South on account of its colored population, and Mr. BLAINE weeps because these votes are monopolized by the greedy Southern Democrats. Mr. BLAINE'S lament might excite more sympathy were it not remembered that a good many electoral votes were allotted Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and other Northern Republican States on account of their Democratic population, and that every one of these votes is gobbled by the hungry Republicans. If Mr. BLAINE would remove his sad eyes from the "disfranchised" colored Republicans of the South, he might be able to see a great many similarly disfranchised white Democrats of the North. With Mr. BLAINE it is a poor rule that will work both ways.

THE Republican Secretary of State-elect in Ohio, General ROBINSON, while he probably believes in civil service reform to keep Republicans in Federal office, don't propose to apply its doctrines to his State office. Referring to a rumor General ROBINSON would retain the services of Secretary NEWMAN'S chief clerk, the Columbus *Times* says:

A most intimate friend of Gen. Robinson was seen and he said that he knew there was no truth in the report. "Why," said he, "the General told me the other day that the civil service could be damned. He don't want any of it in his office. He voted against the law, and was always opposed to it. However, he hopes that the United States Senate will remain Republican, as there is need that it should be to keep Cleveland from overriding the damned law."

The above is supposed to be General Robinson's sentiments, and from them it does not seem that Breen, Newman's chief clerk, or any one else will stay.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has a good word for the proverbial generosity and benevolence of the actors, and makes an exception on them by promising to attend the performance at the Academy of Music, New York, this week, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, a most deserving charity. The Governor is sending back with thanks most of the presents showered on him these days, but he made an exception in favor of a 42-pound turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner and a cane from the BUCHANAN family, being the last one used by President BUCHANAN.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THANKSGIVING.

Each mountain gives an altar birth,
And has a shrine to worship given;
Each breeze that rises from the earth
Is loaded with a song of heaven.

Aye! from each flower that lifts its eye
In modest silence in the shade,
To the strong woods that kiss the sky,
A thankful song of praise is made.

—*Anon.*

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD has started on a long lecturing tour.

MR. BURNAND, the editor of London *Punch*, has eleven unmarried daughters.

THEODORE THOMAS will give six concerts for young people in New York this season.

MR. DE YOUNG, the owner of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is recovering from his wounds.

MRS. ROSCOE CONKLING, who has been ill of pneumonia for some months, is slowly convalescing.

PATTI'S admirers keep her apartments in her New York hotel profusely supplied with flowers.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE is now able, it is said, to refer to her unfortunate son without being overcome with sorrow.

THE Berlin Museum has purchased Durer's portrait of Jerome Holzschuler from the Holzschuler family for $250,000.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND will be given a public dinner at the Fort Orange Club before he leaves Albany.

THE man was born polite who will pass a dish of celery to his fellow-boarder without first selecting a nice, crisp piece for himself.

BELGIUM has 641 newspapers and magazines; seventy of the former are daily. In proportion to population this is probably a larger supply that any other Continental country can boast of.

MISS VERA MANNING, niece of Cardinal Manning, is to take the veil early in December. She brings to the Church $300,000, which she inherited under her uncle's (Mr. Charles Manning's) will.

VICTOR HUGO has purchased land on the Paris street that bears his name and will have a fine mansion erected thereon for himself and family.

"WE are assured on the best authority," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "that the National Democratic Committee had less that $500,000 to spend in all."

DURING his recent northern campaign Gladstone spoke thirty-eight times. Twenty three of his speeches were delivered at railway stations, two at villages, and one at a torchlight dance.

MINISTER LOWELL has written to his Boston friends that early in December he will pack up and come home with Mrs. Lowell, leaving the London delegation in charge of Secretary Hoppin.

IT is now twenty-seven years since John A. Logan first took his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington as a Democratic member from Illinois. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE and her daughter, Miss Maud Howe, will next week go to New Orleans for the winter, where Mrs. Howe will be at the head of the women's department of the Exposition.

SOMEBODY has been making calculations based on Vanderbilt's estimated wealth. He has discovered that if converted into solid gold it would make a bar a foot square and five hundred and fifty feet long.

THE best shot in Dakota is said to be a woman, Mrs. Lowner, wife of Colonel Lowner, of Fort Totten. She has killed 114 prairie chickens this fall, and the first deer ever brought down from Moose river.

THE Boston *Advertiser* speaks of Mr Bryant as having "traded all his life on the literary capital that 'Thanatopsis,' an inspiration of his youth, brought him in," and mentions Longfellow and Whittier as two American poets who are "first-class."

THE Rev. Richard Anderson, whose death, at the age of ninety-three, was recently announced, was probably the oldest clergyman of the Church of England. He was also a famous sportsman with the gun and in the saddle.

DR. MORTON PRINCE, who is going to marry Miss Payson, a granddaughter of George Peabody, has been declared to be the handsomest man in Boston, and accordingly has been appointed to a position on the School Board of that city.

CIVILIZATION is a failure, remarks the Boston *Transcript* sadly, as there is wanting an appliance for heating railway cars so that neither the thin old lady in the corner farthest away from the stove nor the fat young man close to it shall complain, the one of too much, the other of too little caloric.

THE body of a female child was sent recently in a box marked "perishable" to the British Home Secretary. The churchyard at Colsterworth had recently been closed, and as no other proper burying place had been provided, the parents of the child took this means of notifying the honorable Secretary of the condition of affairs.

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Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

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Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers and Ammunition of every description. Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Rods, &c. Guns and Revolvers repaired. Catalogues free. J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 28 feet, double riued and cylinder, boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty third and Smallman sts. apr28-W R. MUNROE & SON.

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HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its many years of test, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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Sold by all dealers in medicines.

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How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

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"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deversaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live." —Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Baldon, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 9th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unspeakable suffering. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
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RUPTURE CURED.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

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DON'T you want a $30 or Shot Repeating Rifle for $15, a $30 Breech Loading shot Gun for $16, a $12 Compact Organette for $7, a $25 Magic Lantern for $12, a Solid Gold $25 watch for $15, a $15 Silver Watch for $8. You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few hours of your leisure time evenings to introducing our new goods. One lady secured a Gold Watch free, in a single afternoon. A gentleman got a $15 Silver Watch for fifteen minutes work a boy 11 years old secured a watch in one day. Hundreds of others have done nearly as well. If you have a Magic Lantern you can start a business that will pay you from $10 to $50 every night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Bull Dog Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Indian Scout and Astronomical Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Type Writers, Organ Accordeons, Violins, &c., &c. It may start you on the road to wealth. **YOU WANT** WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York. sep6-13t-W

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THANKSGIVING ON THE FARM.

"Oh, it surely seems years since the dear children's voices
Rang out on the farm!"—so the old people say.
"Never mind; they are coming, the lads and the lassies,
And e'en the wee babies, with Thanksgiving-day.
So the turkey is fattened, the chickens grow plumper,
The apples are gathered, the larder is filled;
The little white "porker" dines daily on dainties,
Nor dreams of the hour when piggies are killed.

Oh, the hurry, the scurry, in Grandmamma's kitchen,
The well-laden table where good things are piled,
The chairs that are waiting for hungry newcomers,
And e'en the "high chair" for the youngest wee child!
And back to the farm how the steam-cars are rushing,
While Grandpa and Dobbin impatiently wait
At the old depot platform, and Grandma keeps ever
Her spectacles turned toward the wide front-yard gate.

Dear soul! she remembers "the boys" liked to swing there
(And hopes Grandpa mended the last hinge they broke.)
And she actually grieves that the streamlet is frozen—
"They had such fun *there* putting pussy to soak!"
And though she knows well that the raid on her larder
Will keep her hands busy from morning till night,
Yet Grandma thinks only, "I'm glad they are coming,
The dear, happy darlings, with faces so bright!"

Hark! here comes the wagon. Now Grandma goes rushing!
And Grandpa lifts down the wee babies with care,
And out jump the mother, the father, the children,
All ready the Thanksgiving dinner to share.
Oh, the hugs and the kisses, the chatter and laughter,
The merry bright eyes and the small, eager feet!
Hurrah for Thanksgiving! The old farm is ringing
Once more with the voices of children so sweet.

—*Mary D. Brine.*

FIRST AMERICAN THANKSGIVING.

Celebrated by Christopher Columbus Near Four Hundred Years Ago.

(James Parton in Youth's Companion.)

A little book lies before me (one of the numerous publications of the late Mr. Bohn) which I always regard with peculiar interest, because it was the book which led to the discovery of America. I mean the "Travels of Marco Polo," who went all over Asia about the year 1300, and wrote this brief, fascinating account of what he heard, saw and did.

Wonderful things did Columbus—a map-maker plying his trade in Lisbon—read in this book, and it is no wonder that he was fascinated by them.

He read in it of lands where rubies, diamonds, emeralds and pearls were in the greatest profusion; of a country where all the money consisted of plain gold rods, cut into lengths; of an island where gold was so abundant that the King's palace was roofed with it, and some of the furniture, made of it; of a region where spices and drugs, then worth their weight in silver all over Europe, were so cheap that the poorest people had them; of a sea-port from which sailed every year a hundred ships laden with spices.

Moreover, he had previously discovered that these rich countries, filling the eastern parts of the round world, could be reached by sailing to the *west!*

He found something else in his Marco Polo which, as a Roman Catholic, he was bound to consider of far more importance than worldly wealth. It was that the great Khan of Tartary, who was long the most powerful monarch of Asia, had expressed the strongest possible desire to know more concerning the Christian religion.

Such was the Khan's interest in the matter that he had dispatched a special embassy to the Pope, asking his Holiness to send him a hundred Christians thoroughly acquainted with the principles of their religion, and qualified to prove its truth by fair argument to the learned men of Tartary. The Khan said that if the Tartar gods were false, he wished to know it, and to turn his subjects from their worship.

It was futher asserted in this book that the embassy had reached the Pope, who had actually sent, not indeed one hundred Christians, but two learned friars, charged with presents to the Khan and authorized to instruct the Tartars in the Christian faith; and not only that, but to consecrate bishops, arrange dioceses, and do all things in Tartary which the Pope himself could do if he were present there.

The two friars had started on their mission, but after proceeding some distance had turned back, discouraged by the perils of the way, and returned to Rome.

Two centuries had passed; the Khan had died long ago, as well as his son and his grandson; but the mission had never been renewed, and that vast unknown continent of Asia remained "in heathen darkness."

All this, besides deeply impressing the imaginative and religious mind of Columbus, furnished him with an irresistible argument when he asked the assistance of Queen Isabella of Spain.

When he spoke to King Ferdinand on the subject, no doubt he dwelt upon the spices, the rubies and the gold, and of the King whose palace-roof was made of the precious metal; but when he spoke to the Queen, a devoted and enthusiastic Catholic, we may be sure that he laid the greatest stress upon the story in Marco Polo, of the great Emperor who had asked the Pope to send him a hundred Christian priests. We may be quite certain that this was the argument which induced the Queen to favor the expedition and sell her jewels to promote it.

I do not doubt that Columbus himself fully appreciated the rubies and the gold described by Marco Polo. At the same time, the avowed object of the expedition was to convey a knowledge of the Christian religion of the "Prince who is called the Grand Khan, who sent to Rome to entreat for doctors of our Holy Faith."

This was the object stated by Columbus himself in the first pages of his diary, which began thus:

"*In nomine D. N. Jesu Christi!*" (in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ).

The expedition, therefore, had a religious character, and Columbus regarded himself in the light, not of a missionary indeed, but as the forerunner of missionaries, and the preparer of the way for them. I wonder he did not have a priest with him. He carried a notary to take possession of any lands he might discover, in the name of the King and Queen of Spain.

All who have read the fascinating narrative of Washington Irving remember that the Admiral offered a reward to whosoever should first discover land. On the nineteenth day of the voyage, a voice from one of the vessles, the *Pinta*, was heard crying:

"Land! Land, Senor! I claim my reward."

It was Martin Alonzo Pinzon who uttered the joyful cry, pointing at the same time toward the southwest at a low-lying bank of mist which had deceived him.

Columbus, too, was deceived, and threw himself upon his knees to offer thanks. All the crew of the two vessels in advance knelt also, while Pinzon, the sailors and the Admiral united in chanting:

"*Gloria in excelsis Deo; et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis; Laudamus te; glorificamus te,*" *etc.*

The anxious voyagers soon discovered their mistake, and their spirits sank within them. A second time they were cheered by signs of land. Besides a quantity of fresh weeds they saw fish which they recognized to be of a kind that live near rocky ledges. They saw also a branch of thorn with berries on it, and picked up a reed, a small board and, most thrilling of all, a carved staff.

Again the crew broke into joyous thanksgiving, and when the evening came the crews of all the ships sang with peculiar fervor the vesper hymn to the Virgin, an act which they never omitted during the whole voyage.

The translation of this hymn now in use in Catholic churches begins thus:

"Gentle star of ocean!
Portal of the sky!
Ever Virgin mother
Of the Lord most high."

It ends with stanzas peculiarly appropriate to their situation:

"Still as on we journey,
Help our weak endeavor;
Till with thee and Jesus
We rejoice forever.

"Through the highest heaven
To the Almighty Three,
Father, Son and Spirit
One same glory be!"

When this hymn had been sung with feelings which we can but faintly imagine, the Admiral stood forth and preached a brief but impressive thanksgiving sermon. The official history of the expedition mentions that he dwelt particularly upon the circumstance that they had been continually cheered with fresh signs of land, which had increased in frequency and significance the further they had gone, and the more they needed solace and encouragement.

He thought it probable that they would make land that very night, and promised to whomsoever should see it first a velvet doublet in addition to the pension promised by their king and queen.

That very evening, soon after twilight had darkened into the tropical night, Columbus himself saw a light glimmering afar off, and at 2 o'clock, the next morning a gun from the *Pinta* announced that land had been descried.

On Friday morning, October 12, 1492, Columbus saw before him at a distance of a mile a beautiful level island, covered with trees like an orchard and full of people, who were seen running out of the woods down to the shore, all naked, gazing at the ships in wonder.

Soon the boats were manned, armed and made ready. The Admiral, clad in scarlet and holding the royal standard of Spain, stepped into his own boat and led the way to the shore, followed by a boat from each of the other vessles, all showing a special banner emblazoned with a green cross, and having on either side the initials of the Spanish sovereigns.

The chronicle of the Discovery informs us that as the voyagers approached the shores of the New World they were all charmed with the purity of the air and the beauty of the scene. As soon as Columbus landed he sank upon his knees, and kissed the soil, shedding tears of joy.

As the crews of the other boats came on shore, they all knelt beside and behind the admiral and joined him in a Latin prayer, which, it appears, had been previously composed for the occasion, and which, by order of Ferdinand and Isabella, was adopted as the form of thanksgiving for all future discoverers. It was used by Pizarro, Cortez and Balboa.

"Lord God eternal and omnipotent! By thy sacred word thou didst create heaven, earth and sea. Blessed and glorified be thy name; thy majesty be praised! Grant aid to thine humble servant, that thy sacred name may be known and lauded in this other part of the world."

Having recited this prayer, Columbus rose to his feet and all the company gathered round him. He drew his sword and unfolded the royal standard to the breeze. Then, in the immediate presence of the captains of the vessels and the notary of the expedition, the sailors who had landed standing near, he took formal possession of the new-found land and gave it the name of San Salvador. When this had been done, he required all present to take the oath of obedience to him as representing the sovereings and wielding their power.

During these ceremonies, the great crowd of dusky natives stood transfixed with wonder. They were amazed at the whiteness of the Spaniards, at their shining armor, their gorgeous banner, their splendid garments, and particularly the scarlet dress of their chief and his majestic demeanor. They little thought that the coming of these strange men meant misery, bondage and swift extinction to all their race.

Columbus, on his part, never knew that the land he had found was no part of the regions described by Marco Polo. He had discovered a continent, and died without suspecting it.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked, that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cough or Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequence of such dangerous trifling.

Heartfelt.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

A funny story goes along the street about the sudden and unexpected introduction to Mr. Burchard of a certain very sore and disappointed Republican politician. The latter, as he heard the name, was taken aback, and exclaimed: "Are you the Rev. Mr. Burchard who talked about "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion?" "I am," said Dr. Burchard, uneasily. "Well," said the other, after a pause, slowly and with deep feeling, "you played h—l, didn't you?"

☞Economy is Wealth. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A COUNTRYWOMAN OF MINE.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

Handsome? I hardly know. Her profile's fine—
Delightful, intellectual, aquiline.

Her keen eyes light it; keen, yet often kind;
Her fair hair crowns it to an artist's mind.

Fine figure and fine manners, without doubt,
Determine half her charm, and bear me out.

Learned? Well, rather. See them for yourself—
Mill, Spencer, Darwin on her favorite shelf.

Well educated, certainly well read:
Well born, of course, and (not of course) well bred.

Provincial? Never! Cockney? Not at all.
Her world is small enough, yet not too small.

To prove she knows it, only watch awhile
That humorous, tender, half-sarcastic smile.

Accomplished? She says not; but who can tell?
She does some simple things, and does them well.

She walks well, stands well, sits well—things so rare,
To praise as they deserve I hardly dare.

She rows, rides, dances—admirably done!
Delights in each, and yet depends on none.

What to take up she knows, and what to drop;
How to say clever things, and when to stop.

Few dress so well; she does what few can do,
Forgets what she has on; and so do you?

She's not too careless, not conventional quite:
Does what she likes; knows what she does is right.

Takes New World freedom with Old World ease;
She's but to please herself the world to please.

—*Elaine Goodale*

WINE TO FLOW LIKE WATER.

The United States the Coming Wine-Producing Country.

(N. Y. Sun.)

"The United States are destined to become the greatest wine-producing country in the world," said Mr. B. F. Clayton, editor of the *Wine and Fruit Grower*, published in this city. "I calculate that ten years from now our annual wine product will have amounted to 100,000,000 gallons at least. And even then the industry will only be in its infancy. We hear people boasting about our wine product in California. Why, my dear sir, the best parts of California for grape-growing have not yet been touched. That State alone has as large an acreage adapted to grape culture as France has, and France has turned out 1,176,000,000 galloas in one year. But California constitutes only a small part of our wine-producing territory. In the United States there will be three great wine centres. The first will be the Pacific slope; the second, the Piedmont slope, or table lands between the Allegheny Mountains and the Blue Ridge, including the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee; and the third the Indian Territory, with large parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and some parts of Arkansas and Kansas to draw from. Besides these, Texas begins to loom up as a prospective great wine-producing State. The vine is already well established in the great State of Missouri. Ohio, where it borders on the lakes, is developing as a rich grape country, and even New York has considerable tracts well adapted to viticulture, as the Hammondsport wines, for example, attest.

"In short, comparing the United States with France, the present greatest wine-producing country in the world, we have 100 acres adapted to grape growing for every one acre that France has. Or, to put it another way, California alone, when fully developed, can produce as much wine as France, which, after all, is not much larger than our golden State."

"What is the present annual product of wine in this country?" Mr. Clayton was asked.

"It is estimated that this year it will amount to from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 gallons. In 1880 it was 23,000,000 gallons. Since then the seasons have not been so favorable, and there was a falling off up to this year, when, the season having been very favorable in most parts of the country, the wine product will be large."

"How is the increase in the production of native wine affecting the importation of wine?"

"Since 1850 our native wine production has increased from zero to nearly thirty million gallons, while the quantity of wine imported is just the same in 1884 as it was in 1840, namely, 5,000,000 gallons. Considering that our population has almost trebled since 1840, this is a very great decrease in our importation of wines.

"The annual wine product of the world is estimated to be as follows, in gallons:

France	1,176,000,000	Russia	45,000,000
Italy	770,000,000	Switzerland	20,000,000
Hungary	221,000,000	Greece	26,000,000
Portugal	11,000,000	Turkey and Roumania	22,000,000
Austria	81,000,000	United States	28,000,000
Germany	76,000,000		
Spain	66,000,000		

"It will not be very many years before the United States will stand third or fourth in the list of wine-producing countries. Already we have not less than 300,000 acres planted in grapes, or enough to produce 75,000,000 gallons of wine per annum. The average increase in the acreage in California is about 30,000 acres a year.

"California is the Italy of the New World. It has an area greater than that of Italy, or Great Britain and Ireland, and but little inferior to that of France, Spain, Austria, or the German Empire. It has a soil and climate capable of growing anything that can be raised in the Old World from the Desert of Sahara to the Baltic Sea. Its great interior valley, known in the northern part as the Sacramento and in southern part as the San Joaquin, from the rivers that drain it, are unexcelled in fertility even by the celebrated valley of the Nile. With the exception, perhaps, of Italy, there is no country in the world comparable to California."

"What will the people do with all the wine that will be produced in this country, say twenty-five or fifty years from now?"

"They will consume by far the greater part of it, the same as in France. The taste of our people for wine is steadily growing. You will scarcely find an American family that has lived abroad that does not regard wine as indispensable at the dinner table, and such families will establish the custom for the whole country.

"But the wine merchants of England are already turning their attention to this country, and particularly to California, for their future supplies. The abundance of California wines would save them from the necessity of supplementing the natural juice of the grape with more or less injurious decoctions. As port wine, for which the people of London have such an affection, is yearly becoming more scarce and more suspicious, the vineyards of the Pacific coast would yield them a port more generous than much that is now consumed at London Aldermanic dinners. The fact should also be remembered that in California for the last thirty years there has not been a single season in which the vine crop has not been a complete success, whereas in Europe, and especially in France, the years in which wine culture is a greater or less failure succeed each other with depressing regularity."

"What are the prospects for the Piedmont slope that you spoke of?"

"Well, as California is the Italy of the New World, the Piedmont slope is the coming Bordeaux district of America. This district includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and possesses wonderful advantages of situation for grape culture. Mr. P. M. Wilson, a well known scientist, says that a study of the geological formation of the slope along its entire trend and of the chemistry of its soil satisfies him that every variety of soil and of almost every grade of fertility is furnished by this sweep of the country, which is more than a thousand miles in length, and varies in breadth from fifty to one hundred miles. Meteorological observations extending over a series of years have demonstrated the mean climate to be all that could be desired for the growth of vines and the ripening of the varieties of grapes that are grown in that belt. It is well known that in our South Atlantic region the summer temperature usually reaches beyond the middle of September, so that the average for that month is 70 degrees. Another circumstance which unmistakably indicates the climatic adaptation of this region is the great variety and luxuriance of wild grapes. The number of vineyards in North Carolina is at present large. The famous Tokay vineyard near Fayetteville, owned by the Hon. Wharton J. Green, is, I believe, the largest single vineyard this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Wharton's fine native wines bore off the first prize at the Atlanta Exposition."

"What about the Southwestern grape-growing country, the centre of which you said would be the Indian Territory?"

"Mr. T. V. Munson, a prominent nurseryman of Dennison, Texas, was deputed to prepare live specimens of the native varieties of grapes from different parts of the country. Mr. Munson traveled through many sections of the Southwestern country, and his studies have developed some astounding results. The specimens from the 'Panhandle' of Texas, west of the Indian Territory, Mr. Munson says, are the most peculiar type of all, giving the finest fruit and possessing the greatest hardiness. The fruit on the vines in the 'Panhandle' in October had dried into delicious raisins, with sugar crystals abundant. These grapes, Mr. Munson says, possess the very highest wine properties, and great longevity. In short, they beat the world. After Mr. Munson's investigations he came to the conclusion that 'what is not known about the native grapes of this country would make a bigger book than any yet published giving what is known about them.'"

"Prof. Proctor, of the Kentucky Geological Survey, has found that as fine a wine as any in the world can be, and already is to a small extent, produced in that State. Father Coenan the pioneer viticulturist in Kentucky, has a large vineyard in Hopkins county, which last year yielded him $500 an acre. He sold his wine in Cincinnati, obtaining as high prices as are obtained for the best German wines. 'We have in Kentucky,' says Prof. Procter, 'the soil, climate, and grapes suitable for the finest wines in the world. All we need is practical experts in grape culture and wine making to attend to the business and develop its capabilities on a profitable basis.'"

WEDDED IN JAIL.

Romantic Marriage in the Cell of a Delaware Prison.

(New Castle, Del., Letter.)

An exceedingly romantic marriage occurred several days since in a cell of the county jail in this city, as the consummation of a woman's unfaltering constancy to a notorious thief and burglar. The groom is Charles D. Blake, serving a three years' term, this being his third sojourn in the penitentiary. He is about 30 years old, good looking, and of pleasing address. The bride is Miss Gussie Turner, of Philadelphia, a young, very pretty, and apparently well-educated girl, said to be respectably connected.

When Blake was last on trial, at Wilmington, for burglary, a woman who professed to be his sister sat near the prisoners' dock, while the girl whom he has just married sat in the rear of the court-room watching the trial with intense interest. The prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and thirty lashes at the whipping-post. The girl and Blake's sister interceded in vain with the Sheriff and the judges to have the whipping part of the sentence remitted, and finally Miss Turner visited the Governor, and pleaded hard with him to save her lover from the lash. Her plea was at length successful. From that time forth the girl was a frequent visitor to Blake. Several times each week she came to New Castle from her home, bringing delicacies for her lover, and her good looks and sweet manners so won upon the authorities of the jail that she was never denied admission. At length, however, Blake was caught in the act of making his escape. He had hurried his way nearly through the prison wall, and it was proved that tools for the work had been smuggled in to him by his sweetheart, concealed in loaves of bread. After that Miss Turner, who tearfully confessed her share in the matter, was for a time excluded. But the Warden again relented, and, as before, she took advantage of her privileges to furnish her lover with tools. This time Blake got beyond the prison walls and as far as this city, where he fell in with friends, got on a spree and was recaptured. His faithful sweetheart, finding herself now rigidly prohibited from seeing Blake, save in the presence of a guard, still visited the jail, and seeing one day that a prisoner's wife had been freely admitted to her husband's cell, inquired whether, if she became Blake's wife, like privileges would be accorded her. The reply was yes, and she at once expressed her readiness to be married. Blake was quite as ready, and, after some delay, the marriage was performed by Mayor Block, of New Castle, with Notary Herbert and Prison Warden Hance as witnesses. The newly-wedded couple took no bridal trip, but they were served with a dainty wedding supper in Blake's cell, and the bride, in particular, seemed marvelously happy.

Since the wedding Mrs. Blake has come down from Philadelphia every two or three days to see her husband, and his cell is adorned with innumerable evidences of her taste in ornament.

"Take a bull by the horns" is an old adage, but you take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by the teaspoonful. A few drops for a child. One bottle will save the lives of a family. For coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., it is excellent and safe.

DAVID CONLEY, a pioneer of Colorado, said on the night of November 4, in a voice made hoarse by hurrahing: "All I ever wanted to wait for was the election of another Democratic President. Now I am ready to die." His exposure that night brought on pneumonia and, sure enough, he did die.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth it relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWSW

LOVE'S SUMMER.

(New York Ledger.)

The summer is ended,
My darling, my own;
The blossoms have faded,
The song birds have flown,
But what does it matter
To us, pretty one,
When love's golden summer
Has only begun?
Love's summer, sweet comer,
That gildeth life's gloom,
Her roses forever
And ever shall bloom.

The red leaves are falling,
My darling, my fair;
While keen winds are blowing,
And chill is the air;
Yet bright is our sunshine,
From skies that are blue;
For love knows no winter,
If love be but true,
Love's summer sweet comer,
That gildeth life's gloom,
Her roses forever
And ever shall bloom.

The waves of old ocean
Make moan to the land,
The wild angry billows
Dash high on the strand,
But what does it matter
To you or to me
Who sail, oh, my darling,
On love's summer sea?
Love's summer, sweet comer,
That gildeth life's gloom,
Her roses forever
And ever shall bloom.

—*M. A. Kidder.*

DUELING ON THE CONTINENT.

The Deadly Mode of Fighting Which Prevails in Russia.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Over 5,000 duels occur annually in France alone. The enormous majority of these encounters take place between private soldiers. In every French regiment are to be found two or three first rate swordsmen, commonly called *des tateurs*, whose special business it is to test the nerve of any recruit suspected of a deficiency of physical courage. On the most frivolous pretext the *tateur* fastens a quarrel on the unfortunate *nouveau*, and the unanimous voice of the regiment declares that honor demands bloodshed. The encounter takes place in the presence of four non-commissioned officers and of the regimental fencing master, who stands by sword in hand, ready to parry any too dangerous thrust. The weapon used in the cavalry is the sabre, and in the infantry the ordinary sword bayonet, and the issue is generally harmless enough, although cases have been known of the *tateur* himself coming to grief through the recruit going for his adversary.

In society, and especially among gentlemen connected with what the French term *la petite presse*, a very similar rule prevails, but with one important modification. The *tateur* is here conspicuous by his absence, and the young aspirant to social or journalistic honors is expected to *faire ses preuves* by deliberately picking a quarrel with some eligible opponent. The weapon used in these affairs of honor is almost invariably the small sword, the pistol being considered far too dangerous an arm—the issue of these encounters is as a rule a scratched finger or forearm. Occasionally, when political or other considerations render even a scratch undesirable, pistols are resorted to, but with peculiar precautions. Thus MM. Gambetta and De Fourtou—the former being one-eyed and the latter nearly blind—were put up in a dense fog at forty paces to exchange shots with very short-barreled, smooth-bore pistols. In short, nine out of ten French duels may be looked upon as mere farces played for the amusement of the gallery. The excellent health enjoyed by MM. Rochefort, De Casagnac and Carle des Perrieres, who among them have been out over fifty times, adds strong confirmation to this view of the matter.

In both Italy and Spain duels are frequent; but in both countries the sabre is used, to the almost complete exclusion of the small sword. Indeed, the prejudice against the latter arm is so strong in Italy that it is all but impossible to find seconds who will consent to act in a duel a l'epee. The natural result is that, while a fatal issue is rare the ugly gashes in the face are very common. In both these countries the penalty for dueling, as in France, is merely nominal.

Throughout Germany, including Prussia, Austria and the minor States, a very different rule prevails. With the exception of the oft-described "Schlager" duels among university students, which are still winked at, encounters between civilians are punished with considerable severity, the ordeal of single combat being a privilege practically reserved for the army. In the event of two officers falling out a court of honor (*Ehrengericht*,) generally composed of five superior officers and presided over by the Colonel of their regiment or the General commanding the district, carefully investigates the whole affair and decides whether an apology shall be tendered and accepted or whether an encounter is necessary. The decision of the court is final, and any officer refusing to comply with it would be compelled to retire from the service, while any duel unauthorized by the court would infallibly lead to the cashiering of the offenders. Pistols are almost invariably used, at a distance of twelve paces; and, German officers being as a rule very good shots, fatal consequences are not infrequent. By a strange anomaly, the verdict of the *Ehrengericht* does not entirely cover the responsibility of the combatants. In the event of a fatal issue, the survivor is liable to suffer a term of open arrest in a fortress varying from two to six months. A German officer thus finds himself placed in the dilemma of refusing to fight and being compelled to retire, or of fighting and running the risk of being placed under arrest for doing so.

In no country are duels more frequent or more monotonous than in Russia, the Russians being, especially when in their cups, as quarrelsome among themselves as they are proverbially courteous to foreigners. The mode of combat universally adopted is that termed the duel *a la barriere;* the opponents being put up at fifteen paces, with liberty to advance five paces each at a given signal, and to fire at will. Should one of them fire and miss, his adversary is entitled to complete his five paces before returning the shot. Many cases have been known in which a duelist, although mortally wounded, has yet retained sufficient strength to take steady aim and fire with fatal effect. The great Russian poet Pushkin was killed in a duel *a la barriere*, after, severely wounding his antagonist.

In the Baltic provinces a system prevails which at first sight appears even more murderous. The adversaries are placed only three paces apart; the pistols are held with the muzzles pointing upward, and are brought down and discharged at a given signal. It may appear almost impossible for two men to miss each other at so short a distance; but this is not the case. Each of the opponents is so desperately anxious to gain the least fraction of a second on his adversary that, on the signal being given, the weapons are often brought down with so hurried and violent a jerk that the bullets bury themselves in the ground. At a duel fought last year at Riga between an officer and a student in this fashion three shots were exchanged without any result, while at the fourth discharge the student had the great toe of his right foot cut clean off by his opponent's bullet.

THE NEW INLAND SEA.

About the Great Lake Discovered Within 500 Miles of the Maine Boundary.

(N. Y. Times.)

While the world's most daring explorers have been tracing the boundaries of the Polar Sea, and navigating the streams and newly found lakes of Central Africa, a remarkable discovery has been made within a thousand miles of this city by the Geographical Society of Quebec. Within 500 or 600 miles of the northern boundary of Maine there has been found, if the reports made by the members of that society are worthy of belief, an inland sea as large as Lake Superior.

Midway between the St. Lawrence river and the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay, stretching in a northeasterly direction from Ontario to Labrador, is a watershed of slight elevation, designated on the maps as "Height of Land." A few miles to the northward lies a small lake known as Lake Mistassini, from which a stream known as Rupert's river flows into the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay. The region beyond the watershed, between Labrador and Hudson's Bay, is uninhabited except by a few Indians and the traders of the posts established many years ago by the Hudson's Bay Company. In this region, not far from the small Lake Mistassini, which may be seen on the maps, lies the great lake which has recently been found.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Montreal last August, the presiding officer of the geographical section, Gen. Lefroy, announced the discovery of this great body of water. The first trustworthy information concerning it seems to have been given to M. Napoleon Comeau by hunters, Indians, and others who had visited its shores. An expedition was fitted out and sent northward by the Geographical Society of Quebec, and the officer who left Quebec in June with supplies for the use of the exploring party has recently returned.

The supply party, starting from a village on the Saguenay river about 30 miles from Lake St. John, journeyed northward, passing the watershed, and at a distance of about 350 miles from Lake St. John and 450 miles from Quebec the southern extremity of the great lake was reached. Those in command appear to have carefully distinguished the great lake from the small one and to have discovered that they are connected by Rupert's river. For seven days they voyaged on the great lake, and after 120 miles of navigation the main body of it was not reached. The waters swarmed with fish, the banks were well wooded, and tracts of the adjoining land were arable. Having deposited the provisions at a point on the shore, the supply party returned without having encountered the exploring party. Prof. Selwyn, of the Canadian Geological Survey, is said to have recently stated that the story about the great lake was a hoax, because Lake Mistassini had been surveyed in 1870, and was referred to in the geological reports of that year. But the commander of the supply party asserts that the great lake lies beyond the lake of which Prof. Selwyn speaks, and it seems probable that the Professor has been misled by a belief that the supply party had rediscovered the small lake.

The region north of the St. Lawrence abounds in small lakes, and that part of it that lies between Hudson's Bay and Labrador has been regarded as of little value for agricultural purposes. It has been controlled by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have not been inclined to favor the exploration of it. The newly found lake lies in latitude nearly corresponding to the latitude of London and Berlin, but the climate is severe. Exploration will not be followed by settlement, and the discovery is of little commercial value. Nevertheless, the full reports of the expedition cannot fail to be very interesting.

THE President's coat pocket protruded so much at the recent Florida fishing that some one asked the reason why. "Its only a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," the handsome gentleman explained "I never travel a mile without it."

MISS IRVING, niece of Washington Irving, has offered to the senior class of Princeton College, for the commencement ivy ceremony, a slip from a vine planted by her uncle, the original of which he brought from Sir Walter Scott's home at Abbotsford.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines,*
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *restorers,*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short,* take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *:—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limb were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters: I have used seven bottles: the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1, 1881.

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"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it.—A WORKINGMAN.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

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Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES ($5 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arrest of internal bleeding.

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Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and preventing sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache, When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed, POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

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Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
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NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervation employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder deranges ments, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.

DR. WHITTIER'S life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, pre-eminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patient at a distance as carefully treated as if her Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weekly Post.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Not merely as a matter of form, but because of the excellence, moderation and patriotism of the document we print President ARTHUR'S last message to Congress, delivered yesterday, in full. The opening paragraph referring to the closeness of the Presidential election, and the magnificent illustration of "the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and loyalty to law," while awaiting the result, "demonstrating the strength and wisdom of our political institutions," is not patriotic flapdoodle by any means, but frozen truth, recognized by the whole world.

The President speaks comfortably about our foreign relations, and seems to take an interest in an interoceanic canal by the Nicaragua route. He recommends the reciprocity treaty with Spain, designed to improve our commercial relations with Cuba and Porto Rico.

The "immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and the issuance of silver certificates," is advised. The withdrawal from circulation of one and two-dollar greenbacks is also recommended as a means of promoting silver circulation.

On the tariff, President ARTHUR is rather non-committal, although advising a reduction of duties, reciprocal commercial treaties with South and Central American powers, and the importance of reviving our foreign commerce, as a means of finding a market for surplus home products. He advises "the abolition of all excessive taxes, except those relating to distilled spirits." This, of course, covers the repeal of the internal taxes on tobacco, malt liquors and wine.

The conclusion of President ARTHUR'S message recommends, in a rather curt way, a "suitable pension" to General GRANT, for "eminent services in the armies of the United States."

The message, as a whole, is a calm and statesmanlike paper, giving one year's history of the Government, and advising only such changes from the ordinary routine as the President sees the necessity of. He is a very conservative man, President ARTHUR, and slowly feels his way to a sure footing; the wisest statesman the Republicans has given us as President since ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Omitting the routine matters contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are glad to give conspicuous space to his candid and intelligent discussion of the tariff and other revenue matters. Secretary MCCULLOCH is a veteran financier: has had experience in Western trade and railroads, in the Treasury Department eighteen years ago, and later in New York and London banking houses. We don't know that he has any politics, but there are few men better qualified to discuss the tariff, finance and taxation, from an intelligent standpoint. He advises a commission selected from members elected to the next House, "of men not wedded to the doctrines of free trade or protection—fair minded men who would prosecute the inquiry thoroughly, comprehensibly and impartially," to report to Congress on the tariff. His own idea is that there should be no sweeping or radical changes, but that reductions on duties should be made with the idea of increasing and extending our foreign market. He favors reductions in the tax on raw materials, if not placing them on the free list; reducing duties on articles of necessity, and in internal taxation taking the excise off tobacco and allowing a rebate, as it were, on spirits used in the arts and manufactures. He advises the immediate cessation of silver coinage, adopting Judge KELLEY'S view, that such cessation will in due time secure the remonitization of silver throughout the world.

The admirable feature of Secretary MCCULLOCH'S report is that he discusses tariff and taxation from a purely business standpoint, and not as a political make-shift. In many things we judge he anticipates the policy of the incoming administration.

CHEEKY, RATHER.

We have occasional facilities of information, and have yet to hear of the first petition or paper out in Allegheny county or Western Pennsylvania, for the appointment of a Democrat to office under the new administration.

On the other hand, an important office that becomes vacant in Western Pennsylvania a few weeks before the 4th of March—one that should be in harmony in its *personnel* and conduct with the incoming administration, is to-day a matter of wrangling and contention among Republican aspirants, who hope President ARTHUR will commission some one of them as he goes out and thus forestall President CLEVELAND, just coming in. No "greed" there?

Petitions are being circulated by paid or interested agents about the city and elsewhere, for the retention in office of Mr. FRANK CASE, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, and who is removable at the pleasure of the President. A more impudent proceeding we never heard of. Mr. CASE has administered his office in all the dirty and disreputable ways known to ring politics in the interest of the Republican party, and never more so than to defeat Mr. CLEVELAND. No Democrat that we have heard of is putting out petitions for Mr. CASE'S place, yet he is "pulling all the wires" *incident* to the office to create a sentiment he should be continued. Particularly the wires of the liquor interest. There is not an office in Western Pennsylvania in which every principle of civil service reform demands such a *speedy* and *thorough* overhauling as that of the Collector of Internal Revenue of this district. We suppose the petitions in Mr. CASE'S interest are further evidence of "Democratic greed."

And again: petitions to somebody, we don't know who, for President-elect CLEVELAND will not be inaugurated for three months, are in circulation asking the retention in office of the subordinates in the Federal offices in this city. Nobody is after their places, but they seem to be adopting Mr. BLAINE'S advice to cast an anchor to the windward. No "greed" of course. The Civil Service law regulates all appointments to the Pittsburgh postoffice, and these petitions, numerously signed by Republican manufacturers, who gave money liberally to Mr. BLAINE'S election, impertinently intimate that the President-elect will set aside the law, and therefore *their dictation* is necessary. The other offices are controlled in the selection of subordinates, not by the Civil Service law, but by the interest of their respective chiefs, the marshal, collector, etc. And we suppose all this is another instance of Democratic "greed." "*Greed!*" How we like that word from the spoilsmen of two generations. There is not a Democrat holding office in this city or county, that we know of, subject to the appointing power of Republicans.

It seems to us reputable Republicans would feel rather ashamed of themselves, when they think it over, that before Democrats are even making a move in regard to the public offices, having some regard for the wishes and comfort of the President-elect, that they—Republicans mind you—should enourage petitions and memorials for the retention of Republican office-holders. And this movement, although we suppose they did not know it, casts aside the spirit and letter of the civil service laws, besides being a weak and what will prove a futile attempt to intimidate the President-elect.

But, we judge, it merely indicates Democratic and not Republican "greed." That's the jargon of the day by chaps who have been at the public teat long past weaning age.

VOTE OF ALL THE STATES.

The popular vote for President, printed elsewhere, is official in all the States but Illinois. The totals are as follows, compared with the vote of 1880:

	1884.	1880.
Democratic	4,912,385	4,442,035
Republican	4,848,804	4,449,053
Greenback	134,925	307,306
Prohibition	149,207	10,305
Total	10,045,311	9,210,770

The total vote of 1880 includes scattering votes, which will increase the vote of 1884 a few hundreds. The vote of 1880 exceeded that of 1876, 798,365, or about 9½ per cent., while the vote of 1884 exceeds that of 1880 834,541, or something over 9 per cent. There was a heavy Democratic falling off in some of the Southern States, and in Pennsylvania, at the North. In eight States, viz.: Georgia, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont, there is a falling off in the total vote. The "bulldozed" and "intimidated" Republicans have increased their vote at the South, casting over 1,200,000, while the Democratic has fallen as compared with 1880.

Six States—Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, and Pennsylvania—gave the BLAINE ticket larger pluralities than they gave the GARFIELD ticket, while in ten States—Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin—the BLAINE pluralities are smaller than the GARFIELD pluralities were. BLAINE carries two States which were lost by GARFIELD—California and Nevada—and loses three States which were carried by GARFIELD—New York, Connecticut, and Indiana. Although BLAINE'S plurality in Maine is very much larger than that of GARFIELD, he received 1,830 fewer votes than GARFIELD in that State. In only one New England State—Rhode Island—is the BLAINE vote as large as the GARFIELD vote. In the six New England States the aggregate BLAINE vote is 382,173, as against 414,454 for the GARFIELD ticket, showing a positive loss of 32,281. There is also a slight falling off in the Democratic vote in New England States, where the HANCOCK electors received 311,302 votes, and the CLEVELAND electors 307,104 votes, a decrease of 4,198. The net Republican loss in New England, therefore, is 28,083.

BLAINE IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. BLAINE showed base ingratitude is savagely attacking the South after it had given him a splendid support at the polls. The official returns show that the South gave Mr. BLAINE a much larger vote that it gave to GARFIELD or HAYES, and that CLEVELAND'S pluralities in most cases were considerably below those recorded for HANCOCK and TILDEN. The following table shows the increased vote of both BLAINE and CLEVELAND in the Southern States over the votes of GARFIELD and HANCOCK:

States.	Blaine.	Cleveland.
Alabama	3,000	2,000
Arkansas	8,000	12,000
Kentucky	13,000	4,000
Louisiana	8,000	*3,000
Georgia	*6,000	*8,000
Frorida	4,000	4,000
Mississippi	9,000	3,000
North Carolina	10,000	18,000
South Carolina	*36,000	*43,000
Tennessee	27,000	4,000
Texas	31,550	66,999
Virginia	55,000	31,000
West Virginia	17,000	10,000

*Decrease.

Mr. BLAINE'S oily letter of acceptance was well received in the South, and his tariff views no doubt made some votes for him in Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia and Louisiana. Then again the Southern whites remembered that Mr. BLAINE had been a vigorous opponent of the infamous Force bill, and for that they gave him credit. The returns indicate that a very large number of Democrats did not vote at all on election day and that many more voted for Mr. BLAINE. In thirteen Southern States the net increase in the Republican vote was about 187,000, while the Democratic increase in the same States was only 144,000. These facts should have insured at least decent treatment of the South by Mr. BLAINE since the election, instead of an unjust and fiendish attack teeming with gross exaggerations and downright falsehoods.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

The "appointed" electors of the thirty eight States yesterday met and performed their assigned duty in voting for President and Vice President. It was the first time that official notice was taken of the names of CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS and BLAINE and LOGAN, although since June and July last their mention has been frequent on tongues of wisest censure and superlative praise. Assuming that the electors in States not reported voted as they were instructed CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS had 219 electoral votes and BLAINE and LOGAN 182; which we may be pardoned for remarking was the statement of results made by THE POST the morning after the election.

It is a noteworthy fact that in the twenty-five Presidential elections the country has seen, covering a period of nearly a hundred years, no elector has ever proved false to the pledge to vote for the candidates he was chosen to support. There was no legal obligation, and the electors were free to vote for whom they pleased, without recourse; but in no instance did any one "go back" on the candidates of his party. It is pretty well understood that in 1876 one or two of the Louisiana electors, counted in by fraud, put themselves on the market for the modest sum of a hundred thousand dollars; but Governor TILDEN and his representatives would have nothing to do with them.

The Pennsylvania electors at Harrisburg went about their business in the most stately and impressive way. To set themselves agoing they elected, first, one President; second, three Secretaries; fourth, one Sergeant-at-Arms; fifth, one Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; sixth, three Doorkeepers; seventh, one Messenger; eighth, one Messenger to convey the certificate of the vote to the President of the Senate; ninth, one Messenger to convey the certificate to the United States Court at Philadelphia; and tenth, one Messenger to convey the certificate to the Postoffice at Washington, D. C. Evidently the Electoral College of Pennsylvania was hard put to it to use up the appropriation. Besides all this the electors heard a partisan speech from their President and a non-partisan one from Gov. PATTISON. And so Pennsylvania for the first time in its history gave its electoral vote to the candidate who was not elected President of the United States.

The next proceeding will be on the second Wednesday of February, 1885, when in the language of the constitution, "the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," etc. Bills are pending in Congress—the Senate and House each having proposed one—declaring the manner in which the count shall be made, disputed returns adjudicated and the result declared. There seems to be no dispute over any of the returns so far as heard from, and if the two houses fail to agree on one or the other of the pending bills, they will doubtless adopt good rules governing their action in joint session. There are precedents for this course.

THE Empire State of the South gives a right royal Democratic majority. These are the figures of the official count:

Cleveland	223,208
Blaine	88,896
Butler	3,321
St. John	3,511

This shows the comfortable majority for CLEVELAND over BLAINE in Texas of 134,813, and of course modifies considerably the figures printed in THE POST of yesterday, which put CLEVELAND'S majority in Texas at only 85,000. The change in the Texas vote makes CLEVELAND'S plurality in the Union 63,778, allowing the fusion votes in States North and South to stand as a set-off against each other. The total vote on this last revision is as follows:

Cleveland	4,912,385
Blaine	4,848,804
Butler	134,925
St. John	149,397
Total vote	10,045,311

This is an increase of the total vote, compared with 1880, of 834,541, or a little over 9 per cent.

A FULL page of the Philadelphia *Record* is given up to a searching examination of the methods of the coal combinations which dominate the anthracite and bituminous coal trade of Pennsylvania. It is shown that the railroads of this Commonwealth by going beyond their proper business as common carriers and buying up a monopoly of the coal lands and by discriminating and overcharging, have established a dictatorship over the State of Pennsylvania which costs its people not less than $75,000,000 a year. The industries of the State are all dependent on the coal and oil and transportation which these monopolies have established, and so all the prodnctive industries of Pennsylvania are at the mercy of ten men. This peculiar state of affairs is due to a hydraheaded abuse of the proper functions of the railroads. Not satisfied with being carriers of the goods of others, they have chosen to invade the field of enterprise and to become great proprietors and producers as well as carriers and to enter the lists of competitors.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IF the report is true that the MAHDI or False Prophet is dead of cholera, it will be many lives and pounds sterling John Bull's gain. The report, however, lacks confirmation.

AS BEN BUTLER has not been heard from since the election there is reason to suspect Mr. BLAINE has no further use for him, but that he will pop up in some unsuspected corner with some novel project, there can be no doubt. He is rolling dynamite, and will explode with the slightest pressure.

ACCORDING to the census, Mississippi contained in 1880, 108,254 white voters This year CLEVELAND only received 78,457 votes; consequently the conclusion is irresistible, according to Mr. BLAINE'S logic, that about 30,000 Democrats in Mississippi were intimidated and preveneed from voting on the 4th ult.

THE wisdom of reducing the postage on letters is shown by the results of the year. Although a loss in revenue of eight millions was anticipated, the actual reduction was only $2,278,438, a decrease of less than five per cent. as compared with the returns for 1883. And the Postmaster General counts upon an increase of revenue during the current year.

THE House of Representatives yesterday ordered an investigation into the conduct of Marshal WRIGHT, in connection with the October election at Cincinnati, when he employed a large number of deputies, armed them, and superintended their gross outrages on the rights of citizens. There is an interesting story to be unfolded in connection with this election.

A GENTLEMAN who has recently been to Albany says that CLEVELAND is the constant recipient of threatening letters from cranks who aver in many would-be startling ways that he will never be permitted to enter the White House alive to usurp the office of President. It is said by this gentleman that these letters were especially numerous after BLAINE'S last Augusta speech.

IN sixteen counties of New York, the strongholds of Conklingism, four years ago NEAL DOW, the Prohibition candidate for President, had 556 votes out of a total of 1,517 in the whole State. This year in these same counties Governor ST. JOHN got 11,031 votes, and in the whole State 24,999. This accounts for some things as well as Brother BURCHARD'S three R's, and the Independent Republican revolt.

THE Postmaster General recommends that the unit of weight for letters and other first-class matter shall be raised from half an ounce to one ounce. A similar recommendation was made by Judge GRESHAM, and it is a good one. Less than 6 per cent. of letters mailed weigh more than half an ounce, and while the change would slightly diminish the revenue at first, the loss would probably be soon made good and the department as well as the people would gain something in convenience and time.

COL. INGERSOLL was interviewed at Chicago the other day, and after talking of New Mexico, from whence he had just returned, said this on the "spoils" question:

"I imagine that there is ingenuity enough in the Democratic party to keep from rewarding Republicans, and enough to give the good things they can get hold of to their friends. Cleveland will do at least as well as the present administration has in the matter of civil service reform. He certainly will come as near carrying out the great reform as our party has."

"What are the causes that led to the defeat of Blaine?"

"Personal hatred in the party, cold water, the Delmonico dinner, Burchard's remark and Blaine's reply, too much church, and last, but not least, not quite enough votes."

GATH scornfully says Gov. CLEVELAND "is a crank for honesty in Government place." When the tide of honor runs so low that a man can use such a sentence in public print without being censured from one end of the world to the other the necessity for electing honest men to office becomes more and more apparent. That such sentiments can find a medium of expression is a burning shame, but the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will not be troubled much in its conscience by that thought. It has been good lord on one page and good devil on another ever since the campaign began.

LEMAN, the Republican claimant, gets the certificate as Senator from one of the Chicago districts. BRAND, Democrat, on being satisfied gross frauds were attempted on his behalf withdrew from the contest. This makes the Legislature a tie, and probably a long struggle for the election of United States Senator. LOGAN will probably be the Republican candidate and Governor PALMER or Mayor HARRISON the Democratic. If we accept what now appears to be admitted facts, the rascality attempted at Chicago and frustrated, comes within several thousand degrees of being as infamous as the frauds the Republican party of the Union stood up for in 1876, and successfully carried out.

THERE is a movement gaining strength daily in New York to have the election of city officials in the spring instead of at the general election in the fall. Every four years the Presidential election hinges on dickers and bargains made by the local bosses of the metropolis, Republican and Democratic, representing the various "halls" and machines. It is thoroughly understood that Governor CLEVELAND'S majority over BLAINE in New York City at the late election would have been sixty-five or seventy thousand if the contest waged there had been confined to national and State issues. Trading could not have been indulged in over Mayoralty, Aldermanic, Judicial and other local candidates to the detriment of the national ticket. Neither could disreputable men be so easily elected to local offices of high trust and emolument. So both as regards national as well as local interests a change by the Legislature would seem to be desirable.

THEIR WORK ENDED.

The Electors Recently Chosen in the Several States

Meet at the Various Capitals and Perform Their Duty.

Red Tape Surrounding the Ceremony in Pennsylvania.

The Recommendation of the New Jersey Electors.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, December 3. — The Electoral College met here to-day and was a funereal affair. If General Lilley had not been present to cavoort around and boss things most of the members would have fallen to sleep. The only guardian statesmen that were in attendance were Charles Emory Smith and Matthew Stanley Quay. Mr. Smith probably came to protect Calvin Wells from Quay and the purpose which Quay had in the city has not been disclosed. Just before the meeting a caucus was held, in which James Dobson was decided on for President, and Thomas B. Cochran, John C. Delaney and Thomas McCamant for Secretaries. The following persons were then chosen to fill the minor offices and the members resolved themselves into an Electoral College:

Sergeant-at-Arms—John F. Finney, Clerk in the State Treasurer's office.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas M. Jones, of Harrisburg.

Doorkeepers—Hiram Weand, W. Howard Day, of Harrisburg; John M Cachan, of Philadelphia.

Messenger—Clarence Seller, of Harrisburg.

Mr. Dobson was elected to the chair according to the caucus order, and on motion of General Lilley, Mr. Dobson made a short speech of thanks in which he referred to the achievements of the Republican party while in power, its reduction of the broken finances, its saving of the nation, and so forth, and referred feelingly to the man who was called upon in the dark days—Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dobson also touched on the fact that the college was about to cast its vote for the unsuccessful candidate. The college was then formally opened with prayer by Rev. George S. Chambers.

A committee consisting of Calvin Wells, James P. Wickersham and James Jennings was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the college was ready for business. It returned with the report that the Governor would communicate in writing. Shortly afterward Dr. Everett appeared and presented a communication from the Governor enclosing the necessary papers relating to the college. The college then proceeded to ballot for President, James G. Blaine receiving 30 votes; for Vice President, John A. Logan receiving 30 votes. While the electors were signing the certificates, Governor Pattison was introduced and returned thanks for the honor conferred.

Michael Weand was appointed delegate to deliver a certificate of election to the President of the Senate at Washington. John Mundell to deliver one to Judge Butler at Philadelphia, and Hon. S. Hart to deliver one for mailing to the Harrisburg Postmaster. Thanks were returned to all the officers. Professor Wickersham offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the President of the College send the following telegram to Blaine and Logan:

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania has just cast her thirty votes for James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice President, backed by a majority of 81,000.

The college then adjourned sine die.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YEARS

THE OHIO ELECTORS CAST THEIR VOTES FOR THE DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., December 2. — The Ohio Electoral College met in the Senate chamber to-day, and for the first time since 1856 cast the vote of the State for the unsuccessful candidates for President and Vice President. Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock, and the electors were sworn in by Chief Justice McIlvaine, of the Supreme Court. One elector, A. R. Calderwood, of Darke, had scruples against swearing, and was permitted to affirm. After some other preliminary work the college took a recess until 12 o'clock, when the roll being called and tellers appointed, the balloting for President and Vice President began, twenty-three votes being cast for Blaine and Logan. Judge Philander B. Call, of Union county, was chosen as messenger to Washington, and Judge A. R. Calderwood, of Darke, as messenger to the District Judge. The electors then signed the certificates of the vote. This was a laborious task. There were eight papers to be signed, and each of the twenty-three electors must sign each of the eight papers. The mileage and per diem of the electors aggregated $507 40; $40 was voted to the clerk and $10 to the Sergeant-at-Arms, making in all $557 40. A vote of thanks was tendered Governor Hoadly for his courtesy in having the Senate chamber prepared for the meeting of the college, after which the college adjourned *sine die*.

THE EMPIRE STATE

CASTS ITS THIRTY-SIX ELECTORAL VOTES FOR ITS REFORM GOVERNOR.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, December 3.—The thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York were officially cast here to-day for Cleveland in the Senate chamber, where the college convened. There were prominent Democrats from all portions of the State scattered about the room. President Kelly rapped the college to order promptly at 10 A. M. Secretary Dayton then called the names of the electors, but owing to delays, it was 11 o'clock when the college proceeded to regular business. Mr. Woods' resolution to appoint a committee of three to nominate a messenger to take the declaration of the college to the United States Senate, and a messenger to deliver a copy to the United States Judge for the Northern District of the State was unanimously adopted. Electors Anthony L. Underhill, James A. Clark and John Delmar were elected tellers, and took seats at a square table in front of the presiding officer's desk. Secretary Dayton called the names of the electors, and they in turn walked up to the table and placed a four by two inch card on the table.

Teller Underhill arose and calmly announced: "I beg leave to state that we find that thirty-six ballots have been cast for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States." This announcement was received with a loud clapping of hands, which grew louder as it continued. Quiet being restored President Kelly officially declared that the thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York had been duly and legally cast for Grover Cleveland for President.

The vote for Vice President was then taken. When the result was announced it was the signal for another outburst of hand-clapping, and the verdict of the Empire State had been officially made known by its chosen electors. The electors next had to sign the certificates, declarations and a number of other prepared blanks, which consumed about two hours' time.

The electors headed by President Kelly, then formed in line of twos and proceeded to the Executive Mansion. Governor Cleveland stood in the centre of the room when they filed into congratulate him. He shook each elector by the hand as they walked past him. They afterwards gathered about him and spent a few minutes in conversing with him.

MARYLAND.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 3.—The eight members of the State Electoral College met here to-day, in the State House, to cast the vote of the State for President of the United States. As expected Gen. Bradley T. Johnson was unanimously elected Chairman and Harry E. Mann Secretary, with very little preliminaries. Mr. Keedy nominated Governor Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Col. Clement Sullivan, nominated Ex-Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President. Both were unanimously elected, receiving the legal votes. The college then appointed Mr. H. H. Keedy to deliver the electoral vote to the President of the United States Senate, Mr. H. E. Mann to mail to the President of the United States Senate a record of the vote, and Henry F. Spalding to deliver a copy of the vote to the Clerk of the United States District Court. The college then adjourned and were dined by Gov. McLane at the Executive Mansion.

WEST VIRGINIA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., December 3.—The Democratic Presidential electors met in the Governor's parlors, at the State House, at 10 o'clock this morning, and cast the six votes of West Virginia for Cleveland and Hendricks. There was a large attendance of Democratic politicians from all over the State, and after the formalities had been concluded, there was a general interchange of views as to the present conditions of the party in the State and its future prospects.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 3.—The Presidential electors for Indiana met this morning in the Criminal Court room, the court house serving as a State house while the new capitol is building, and cast their votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. Mortimer Nye, of Laporte, was chosen as messenger to carry the vote to Washington, having received the highest number of votes in the State. The electors called in a body upon Mr. Hendricks to pay their respects.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., December 3.—The electors of the State met here to-day and cast nine votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. The electors united in recommending Attorney General Stockton as a proper representative of New Jersey for a Cabinet position in case Cleveland should determine to select a member of his Cabinet from this State.

THE VOTE IN OTHER STATES.

HOW THE FORMALITIES OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT WERE CARRIED OUT.

CONCORD, N. H., December 3.—The State electors met this morning, and cast the vote of the State for Blaine and Logan.

ATLANTA, GA., December 3.—The Presidential electors met to-day, and cast the vote of the State for Cleveland and Hendricks.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 3.—The Presidential electors met this morning, and cast 16 votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. John J. Martin, of St. Louis, was elected messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 3.—The Electoral College met to day, and cast the vote of the State for Cleveland and Hendricks. The ballots used were made of silk grown in North Carolina, and made into a United States flag.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 3.—The Presidential electors met to-day and cast the seven votes of Arkansas for Cleveland and Hendricks.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 3.—The Electoral College met at noon to-day and cast their ballot for Blaine and Logan.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 3.—The Presidential electors held a meeting to-day and cast the vote of the State for Blaine and Logan.

LANSING, MICH., December 3.—At noon to-day the Michigan electors organized by electing J. Eastman Johnson Chairman and George H. French Secretary. Two members were absent. George C. Stoketee was chosen to carry the vote for Blaine and Logan to Washington.

DENVER, COL., December 3.—The Presidential electors met at noon to-day, and cast Colorado's three votes for Blaine and Logan.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 3.—The Tennessee Electoral College met to-day, and cast the 12 votes of the State for Cleveland and Hendricks. Colonel Robert I. Chester, the oldest Democratic elector in the State, was elected as messenger.

TOPEKA, KS., December 3.—The Presidential electors met to-day, and cast the 9 votes of Kansas for Blaine and Logan. J. M. Miller was chosen messenger to Washington.

AUSTIN, TEX., December 3.—The Democratic Presidential electors for Texas met at the State Capitol to-day, and cast their 13 votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. The electors sent a telegram to President-elect Cleveland, congratulating him on his 128,000 majority in Texas.

DES MOINES, IOWA., December 3.—The Electoral College met to-day and cast the full State vote for Blaine and Logan.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 3.—The Electoral College met at Frankfort to-day and cast the vote of Kentucky for Cleveland and Hendricks. H. T. Stanton was elected messenger to Washington.

INFLAMMATION, coughs, catarrh and pneumonia, resulting from colds, may be cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It allays the inflammation, removes the irritation and soreness, soothes the organs and restores the sufferer to health.

A FRENCHMAN who recently died directed in his will that the sum of $5,000 should be given to the "wounded in the next war with Germany."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Cleveland's Plurality Over Blaine Falling to a Small Figure.

The annexed table presents the official vote by States for President. It was compiled by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the figures obtained wherever necessary by telegraphic application to the Secretary of State of the several States. It may be well to state that those having bets pending on the popular count are going to find a satisfactory settlement difficult. It will be observed that their stumbling blocks will be in the Fusion tickets. For instance, a Fusion tickets in Michigan, Nebraska and Iowa means Cleveland and Butler, and in Missouri and West Virginia it means Blaine and Butler.

STATES.	Cleveland, D.	Blaine, R.	Butler, G.	St. John, P.
Alabama	93042	59545	872	610
Arkansas	72927	59895	†847	.....
California	88134	100086	2017	2920
Colorado	27627	30277	1957	759
Connecticut	67167	65893	1684	2189
Delaware	16976	13053	10	64
Florida	31769	28039	.....	74
Georgia	94567	47964	125	184
Illinois	312314	338494	11406	11731
Indiana	244894	238847	8794	3007
Iowa	*178557	197124	.....	1472
Kansas	90192	154406	16346	4495
Kentucky	132757	118674	1655	3106
Louisiana	92546	46849	330	120
Maine	52140	72209	3953	2160
Maryland	93946	85748	343	2791
Massachu'ts	122352	146724	24382	9923
Michigan	*183061	192669	1763	18403
Minnesota	70063	112395	3583	468
Mississippi	76510	43559	6	6
Missouri	253988	†202920	.....	2153
Nebraska	*54355	76877	.....	2858
Nevada	5568	7180	26	.....
N. Hamp're	39192	43249	550	1575
New Jersey	127778	123365	3455	6154
New York	563154	562005	17094	25006
N. Carolina	142928	125063	.....	448
Ohio	368280	400082	5170	11269
Oregon	24004	26860	767	531
Pennsyl'ia	394747	474268	16092	15306
R'de Island	12391	19030	422	928
S. Carolina	69891	21737	.....	.....
Tennessee	133356	125031	957	1131
Texas	223208	88395	3321	3511
Vermont	17331	39514	785	1752
Virginia	145497	139356	.....	182
W. Virginia	67317	†65093	805	939
Wisconsin	146459	161107	4598	7656
Totals	4912385	4848004	134925	149397

*Fusion Cleveland and Butler. †Blaine and Butler fusion. ‡Butler ticket straight.

In Michigan the strength of the Democrats and Butler men on the fusion ticket is determined by vote of Democratic Elector J. W. Flanders, which was 149,835, and Butler Elector Moses W. Field, 41,390.

West Virginia reports one vote for the dear Lockwood.

Maryland had scattering, 223.

The vote of Illinois is carefully estimated, the official announcement still hanging fire by reason of the dispute in Cook county.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

What Figures the Report of Treasurer Livsey Shows.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., December 1.—State Treasurer Livsey's monthly report of the funds in the Treasury available for demands on the general fund, at the close of business on the last day of November, was made public to-day. It shows a nearer approach to the requirements of the law than has been exhibited for years. The following are the amounts in the general fund and the places of deposit:

Allegheny National, Pittsburgh	$ 75,189 87
Farmers' Bank, Harrisburg	40,000 00
Farmers' and Mechanics' N. Phila.	48,124 26
Fifth National, Pittsburgh	65,000 00
First National, Williamsport	10,000 00
First National, Harrisburg	84,903 54
First National, Uniontown	100,000 00
Freehold, Pittsburgh	50 000 00
Girard National, Philadelphia	90,000 00
Masonic, Pittsburgh	25,000 00
M. and M. National, Philadelphia	90,000 00
Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg	60,000 00
National, Middletown	20,000 00
Penn, Pittsburgh, (Judgment)	10,000 00
People's Bank, Philadelphia	50,000 00
People's Bank of Fayette County	10,000 00
Advances, checks and cash	24,865 73
Total amount in General Fund	$842,783 43

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

The Mysterious Tragedy Which Has Startled a Virginia Village.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

FT. SPRINGS, W. VA., December 3.—Some unknown person introduced poison into the milk used by the family of Andrew Mann, a cattle dealer, who resides near here, some time yesterday. Last night after supper all the family, numbering thirteen, with the servants, were taken dangerously ill and it was with the greatest difficulty that all were saved from death. As it is, two are reported dead and others are expected to die. The county is greatly excited and rumors of the most astounding character are afloat. Owing to the lack of telegraphic facilities details are meagre.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The Reported Outrages Upon the Rev. Dr. Ball of Buffalo.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 3.—Rev. Dr. Ball, whose work in favor of the Republican party during the campaign has brought him into notoriety, is apparently gaining more than he bargained for in this city. Hoodlums, whose actions are not countenanced by any Democrat here, and on whose track the Democratic police department now are, made a petty assault on his home last Saturday night, when what was heralded as a mob, did no more than throw three or four pieces of coal at the house, have aided in making him appear as a martyr. To-day some of his supporters circulated a statement that in consequence of the attacks on his house he was obliged to go to Wyoming county with his daughters, one of whom it was claimed was very ill from the fright caused by the attack. In order to learn the truth of the rumor your correspondent visited the Hudson Street Baptist church, of which the Doctor is pastor, and found him preaching a sermon, with his daughter presiding at the organ. Stories of the Dr. Ball outrages must be taken with a grain of allowance.

Tears For Joy.

If the reader can realize what it would be to have the eyes bandaged so that no object or features of loveliness could be seen, and feel the dependence of blindness for eleven long years, they can have some idea of the feelings of Mrs. J. M. Scott, of Reynoldsville, when Dr. Sadler adjusted a pair of glasses—after having removed a cataract—and she again beheld the features of her daughter, who had tended her so long unseen. Is it to be wondered she thanked God and tears of joy flowed down her cheeks.

TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary McCulloch Recommends a New Commission

Which Shall Abolish All Tariff Duties on Raw Material.

The Further Coinage of the Silver Dollar Discouraged.

Government Aid for the Building Up of Our Shipping Interests Advised.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—In his annual report, made public to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury states that the estimates submitted by the several executive departments for the fiscal year 1886 exceed the estimates received from those departments for the fiscal year 1885 by more than $40,000,000. Speaking of foreign trade and taxation he says:

In the early days of the West, when population was more than keeping pace with the acreage brought under cultivation, there was a ready demand for what the farmers raised, and the home market was the only market they needed. This satisfactory condition of agricultural industry in that section of the country was of short duration Good prices stimulated production, and in a few years the supply became greater than the demand, in consequence of which the value of agricultural products began to decline, and the decline went on until what the farmers could obtain for their crops was insufficient to cover the necessary outlays in producing them. So great was this decline, in many instances, that where the farms were at a long distance from navigable waters, wheat remained uncut in the fields and corn was used for fuel. The owners of such farms were therefore compelled to leave a part of their fields uncultivated, so that lands of great fertility became well-nigh valueless. To remedy this very untoward condition of their agricultural industry, many States in 1834 and 1835 commenced large works of internal improvement, but before their completion the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, which caused a collapse of all great enterprises throughout the entire country, and left most of the States that had engaged in them overloaded with debt and without advantage from their large expenditures. The Wabash and Erie canal, work on which had been commenced two years before, and was designed to unite the navigable waters of the Wabash with Lake Erie, was the only one of the Western enterprises of that day which was completed, and its completion was owing to a land grant made for its construction by the United States Government. Although the country benefited by the opening of this canal was of considerable extent, it was small in comparison with the vast region, far distant from navigable water, which was rapidly being occupied by enterprising and thrifty farmers. What this vast region needed was a market and facilities for reaching it, with both of which it was soon supplied. It is now penetrated in all directions by railroads, and the cost of transportation has been so cheapened that farming lands far west of the Mississippi have become nearly as valuable as lands in the seaboard States. To the rise in the value of lands resulting from the construction of railroads the wonderful increase of the national wealth is very largely attributable.

The condition of the manufactured interests of the United States is similar in some respects to the condition of the agricultural interest of the West in the early day to which I have referred. What the Western farmer then needed was a market for their crops. What manufacturers now need is a market for their surplus manufactures.

GROWTH OF OUR MANUFACTURES.

The real foundation of our great manufacturing industry was laid in New England under the first tariff of a protective character, which diverted a part of its capital from shipping into cotton factories. Those first constructed having been fairly remunerative, more were constructed, and other branches of manufacture were undertaken, until New England was converted from maritime and commercial pursuits into manufacturing. It will be recollected that New England was opposed to the first protective tariff—that one of Mr. Webster's great speeches was a free-trade speech.

It was not many years after the first cotton mills were erected in New England that the great iron interests of the country began to be developed, and Pennsylvania soon became the great iron manufacturing State of the Union. Nor was it long before various kinds of manufactures came into existence in most of the Northern and Western States. The demands of the Government during the late civil war for nearly all kinds of manufactured goods, and the high tariff greatly stimulated production. After the war stimulus was found in railroad building, and in extravagant expenditures induced by superabundant currency, and the time is now come when the manufacturing industry of the United States is in active distress from plethora of manufactured goods. Some manufacturing companies have been forced into bankruptcy; others have closed their mills to escape it; many mills are running on full time, and as a consequence a very large number of operatives are either deprived of employment or working for wages hardly sufficient to enable them to live comfortably and even decently. Nor are manufacturers and their employes the only sufferers by the present depression of our manufacturing industry. So large and widespread is this industry become, so interwoven it with other industries, so essential is it to the welfare of the whole country, that it cannot be seriously depressed without injuriously affecting business throughout the Union.

The all important question, therefore, that presses itself upon the public attention is, how shall the country be relieved from the plethora of manufactured goods, and how shall plethora hereafter be prevented? It is obvious that our power to produce is much in excess of the present and any probable future demand for home consumption. The existing iron, cotton, and woolen mills, if employed at their full capacity, could meet in six months—perhaps in a shorter time—the home demand for a year. It is certain, therefore, that unless markets now practically closed against us are opened; unless we can share in the trade which is monopolized by European nations, the depression now so severely felt will continue, and may become more disastrous.

TARIFF COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

The question how shall our foreign trade be increased is the question which always comes to the front and demands the most apt and careful consideration. Manufacturers are primarily interested, but the whole country has a stake in its solution. In its investigation the tariff will necessarily be involved, inasmuch as the relations between it and our foreign trade are so close that they cannot be considered separately, but it need not be involved except so far as it stands in the way of international trade. If the duties upon raw materials are an obstruction, those duties should be removed. If the duties upon other articles are an obstruction, they should be modified. Whatever may be required to increase our foreign trade, whether it be a repeal or modification of existing duties, should be demanded by the manufacturers themselves. How, then, shall the information required for a full understanding of what stands in the way of an increased exportation of our manufactured goods be obtained? It may not be proper for me to offer advice on this point, but I cannot forbear to say that I can see no better means than by the appointment of a commission, composed of men not wedded to the doctrines of free trade or protection—fair-minded men, who would prosecute the inquiry thoroughly, comprehensibly and impartially. If such a commission should be created, it should be done without unnecessary delay.

It is true that previous Commissions have not accomplished all that was expected of them. The cause of this partial failure it is not necessary to inquire into, but this failure should not prevent the appointment of such a Commission as has been suggested, unless something better can be devised. It is very clear that what is needed cannot be accomplished through the agency of the Committee on Ways and Means. So vast in its comprehensive reach is the question to be investigated, and so complicated is it by the changing policy of other nations, that this committee would lack the time required for its thorough investigation. Besides, the Committee on Ways and Means is usually appointed to sustain measures to which the party in control in the House is pledged, rather than to give to subjects referred to it that impartial consideration which is needed for correct conclusions. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that even constituted as this committee has been, and able as have been its members, there has rarely, if ever, been a committee which so reflected the sentiments or commanded the respect of the House as to be able to carry through without important changes, the bills which it had prepared.

AN OUTSIDE AGENCY DEMANDED.

It is, therefore, obvious that some other agency than the Committee on Ways and Means must be resorted to in order that the House may have the information absolutely needed for correct conclusions in regard to the nature of the obstructions in the way of an extension of our foreign trade, and the best means of removing them. The labors of a Commission, if properly performed, would be very great. Ample time, therefore, should be allowed for their performance.

The business of the whole world has been revolutionized by steam power and the substitution of machinery for handwork. If not the inventor of the steam engine, Great Britain took the lead in utilizing it in manufacturing, and she thus became the great workshop of the world. For many years she had a monopoly of manufacturing. The raw materials from nearly all nations was taken in her own ships to her ports and returned in manufactured goods. It has been the profit of this combination of manufactures and commerce which has made her the richest and most powerful of nations. Now, however, all western nations are endeavoring to use their raw materials at home, and to encourage and sustain their manufactures by protective duties, the effect of which has been general overproduction.

It is this great revolution caused by steam-power and machinery and their general use that will make the labors of the Commission so arduous. All the leading nations of the world are now engaged in manufacturing, and all but Great Britain are fencing themselves in by protective duties. Among them the United States has been conspicuous. Has not the time come when a new departure is demanded? Cobden, one of the ablest and most far-seeing of British statesmen, predicted that the United States would in time not only become a great manufacturing country, but would become a competitor with Great Britain in the South American markets. In the course of some remarks upon the condition of British trade he said:

> Members of the House of Commons and others are constantly crying out that there is very great danger threatening this country from Russia, and they neglect to observe that the great danger to the supremacy of the country is not in Russia, but in the competition of the United States of America.

The Cobden Club is the channel through which the free trade sentiments of Great Britain find expression, and yet, at a recent meeting of the club, the following language, by one of the prominent members of Parliament, was cheered and applauded:

> Many persons seem to think that the effect of the reduction of the protective duties in America would be to enable us to flood the United States with our productions. For a short time, probably, it would give a stimulus to our trade, but in the long run the effect of it would be to cheapen American productions, and to increase the competition of America with us in other parts of the world. We should have to meet that competition. We should find the Americans very serious competitors, and we should have in this country to throw aside many of the bonds which now fetter our industry.

CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The present condition of our foreign trade is not as fully understood by the public as it ought to be, or there would be greater uneasiness in regard to what may be the result. Look, for instance, at our trade relations with Brazil. We sold to Brazil last year various articles to the amount of $8,645,261. We bought of her various kinds of her own productions to the amount of $50,265,889, leaving $41,620,628 as the balance against us. Now, how is this large business liquidated? Not by gold, but by the sale of our farm products, for which there is a large demand in Europe. It is our cotton, our wheat, our petroleum, our beef and pork, which can be produced more cheaply in the United States than anywhere else, which create the sterling exchange that enables us to carry on this one-sided trade with Brazil. Now, if by the failure of our corps, or very favorable seasons on the other side of the Atlantic, or, what is more probable, by retaliation, our exports of these articles should materially decline, what then would be the condition of our Brazilian trade? Instead of depending upon the exports to Europe for the means to cover the balance in favor of Brazil, ought not an effort be made to equalize the trade by our manufactured goods? Ought we not to endeavor to verify the prediction of Cobden by becoming a competitor with Great Britain in the Brazilian markets? Ought not this to be attempted in the interests of our own manufacturers?

Reference is made to our trade with Brazil because it is much larger than with other South American States, but our trade with all of them is of the same one-sided and unsatisfactory character. Ought it so to continue? The South American States are our neighbors. With the exception of Brazil, their institutions are moulded upon ours. They would be glad to establish close trade relations with us, which could not fail to be of mutual advantage; and yet so little intercourse have we with them that supplies for our ships of war in South American ports must be paid for in sterling exchange. Drafts on Japan could be as easily negotiated in their ports as drafts on the Treasurer of the United States.

When the real condition of our foreign trade and the character of the competition in which we must sooner or later engage are fully understood, it will be found that our inability to make that trade as free as our best interests require, lies in the necessity which exists for heavy import duties, which, although they may be levied for revenue only, must be in a large degree protective.

It is upon such taxes, therefore, that our Government must mainly rely for its large current expenditures and the reduction of the national debt. Large revenues will be derived from the taxes upon whisky and tobacco, if the tax on the latter article should be retained, but our chief revenue must be derived from import duties. To show how these duties may be imposed and distributed as to neither imperil our manufactures nor obstruct our foreign trade, while the Treasury is kept in an easy condition, will be task of the Commission. That the task will be a very difficult one is certain; that it may be successfully performed ought to be certain also.

In competition with Great Britain in the South American markets, Great Britain will have the advantage by being already in possession of the trade, but this advantage will doubtless be counterbalanced by the abundance and comparative cheapness of our agricultural productions. That we are to be a competitor with Great Britain in foreign markets, especially in the markets of the South American States, is as certain as anything in the future can be. The steps which may be needful to make his competition successful it will be for Congress to determine after the Commission has performed its duty. To me it seems certain that it cannot properly be done before. A nation with fifty-six millions of people, doubling every twenty-five years, a people distinguished for enterprise and inventive power, in possession of a country of vast extent and rich beyond comparison in developed and undeveloped resources, ought not much longer to be prevented from having a full share in the honor and the gain of international trade.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

In the commencement of its work the Commission should, I think, regard the following points as being settled:

First—That the public revenues are not to be in excess of what may be required for the support of the Government, and the gradual reduction of the public debt.

Second—That our manufactures, which under the fostering care of the Government have attained such gigantic proportions and whose prosperity is essential to the welfare of all other interests, are not to be put in jeopardy by radical and sweeping changes in the tariff; and that all reductions of import duties should be made with a view to their ultimate advantage by opening to them markets from which they are now in a large degree excluded.

Something has been done, and more might be done, to increase our foreign trade by reciprocal treaties, but the advantage to be derived from such treaties would be restricted and partial; and there are very serious objections to treaties which affect the public revenues, on the ground that they are an encroachment upon the rights of the House of Representatives, in which, under the Constitution, all revenue bills must originate.

As to the persons who should constitute the Commission there will be various opinions. It might be composed of persons who have no connection with the Government, or of Senators and Members of the House, but I strongly incline to the opinion that it should be composed of Members of the House only, because, in the investigation of the subject of our foreign trade, questions affecting the public revenues will necessarily be involved; and that members should be selected from those who have been re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, in order that its work may be explained and defended by those who have performed it. It would be advisable, also, that the Secretary of the Treasury should *ex-officio* be a member of the Commission, in order that the views of the Treasury Department and those of the Commission may be in accord.

In the preceding remarks the tariff has been only indirectly referred to. From this it must not be inferred that I am not in favor of a reform of the tariff, but rather that the subjects of the tariff and foreign trade are so intimately connected that they must, in my opinion, be considered together. Have we not reached the stage when a policy should be adopted which will embrace and harmonize the great interests of the country?

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

If such a Commission as has been suggested had been appointed, and its work could be performed at an early date, I should not be disposed to say anything bearing directly upon the tariff; but as relief from the present burden of taxation is urgently and justly demanded, I deem it my duty to suggest that something in this direction should be done without delay. Owing to the shortness of the time allowed to me for the consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to name the articles upon which duties should be removed or reduced. I should regret this if Congress was not already in possession of the facts which should govern its action. This much, however, it may be proper for me to recommend:

First—That the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

Second—That the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade.

In regard to our internal revenue taxes, I have to say that, as these taxes, with the exception of the tax upon whisky, ought not to be, and will not be needed for revenue if appropriations are kept within reasonable bounds and rigid economy is established in all branches of the public service, I see no good reason for their continuance. The tax upon bank-note circulation I shall refer to in my remarks upon national banks. Taxes upon agricultural productions, although indirectly levied, are inconsistent with our general policy, and tobacco is the only one of these productions which has been taxed. An article which is so generally used, and which adds so much to the comfort of the large numbers of our population who earn their living by manual labor, cannot properly be considered a luxury, and as the collection of the tax is expensive and troublesome to the Government, and is especially obnoxious and irritable to small manufacturers, the tax upon tobacco should, in my judgment, be removed.

The tax upon whisky could not be repealed without a disregard of public sentiment, nor without creating a necessity for higher duties upon imported goods, but while this is true the tax upon the alcohol used in manufacturing might be removed with decided benefit to home industry and foreign trade.

Under the provisions of section 3,433, Revised Statutes, as amended, spirits used in the manufacture for export of certain enumerated articles are freed from the tax of 90 cents per gallon. This law has greatly increased the exportation of the articles therein named.

These articles, however, constitute but a very small portion of those in the manufacture of which alcohol is used, or in which it would be used were it not for the tax thereon.

In Great Britain spirits have been used in manufactures free of tax since the year 1856, the spirits having been previously mixed with wood naphtha or "methylated."

It is understood that spirits thus methylated are unfit to be used as a beverage, while they remain uninjured for the general purposes of manufacturing. It is suggested, therefore, that provision be made for the use of domestic methylated spirits, free of tax, as a measure tending to encourage manufactures, both for home use and exportation.

SLEEPING-CAR companies enjoy having railroad companies cut rates. The man who gets his ticket at one-half or one-third the usual rate is pretty apt to take a berth in a sleeper.

CONGRESS OPENS.

House and Senate Listen to the President's Message.

The Conduct of Lot M. Wright, Marshal of Southern Ohio,

At the Late October Election to be Investigated by Congress.

An Excited and Angry Debate in the House.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, has received advices from Springfield to the effect that Governor Hamilton has determined to issue the certificate of election as State Senator from the disputed district of Chicago to Leman, the Republican. This will tie the Legislature, but a strong effort will be made to re-elect Senator Logan to the United States Senate. Representative Davis, of Chicago, believes that Logan will be re-elected. He says there is a good deal of sympathy for him, and he thinks that some Democratic member of the Legislature, purely out of sympathy, will absent himself, and permit the Republicans to elect Logan. Should the Legislature, however, get in a dead-lock, and fail to elect, it is understood that the Governor will appoint General Logan.

Speaker Carlisle says he thinks any attempt to bring up the tariff question at this session would meet with the same fate it did last winter. The same forces, he says, would be at work, and another defeat would be prejudicial to the cause. Therefore he thinks it better that the matter should go over until next session, when they will have plenty of time, and the reformers will be unquestionably in power. A proper revision of the tariff, he thinks, could then be had.

Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, does not believe that the Republican majority of the next Senate will refuse to confirm Cleveland's appointments. He says the Republican Senators will not put themselves in the attitude of obstructionists.

Colonel Bayne and other opponents of Senator Cameron admit that the latter stole a march on them and set up the candidates for Assembly, while they were electing Blaine delegates to Chicago, and that it was too late to organize any opposition. They, however, propose to reserve their wrath for a future occasion, and threaten that they will slaughter the next candidate for Governor should Cameron nominate him as they did Blaine.

Colonel Morrison does not think much of Secretary McCulloch's proposition to have another commission to revise the tariff. He says we have had one tariff commission and it did not accomplish much. It would not be of any advantage to have members of Congress constitute the commission. They could only take such testimony as might be offered, and the last commission took volumes of testimony covering the ground. Tariff commissions are simply for delay. When asked whether any tariff legislation would be attempted at this session, Morrison said that that would depend on the temper of the people who at the last session had put themselves in opposition to tariff reform. He did not propose to do anything for fun, but if he could effect reductions he would introduce a bill. All that could probably be done would be to make a horizontal cut, or to get some measure in conference and there have it amended and put in such shape that it could pass.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The following estimates have been submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886: Pensions, $60,000,000; military academy, $393,344; fortifications, $7,393,000; consular and diplomatic expenses, $1,623,176; navy, $30,654,000; postoffice department, $56,099,164; Indian bureau, $7,328,049; army, $26,110,489; legislative, executive and judicial expenses, $2,366,500; agricultural department, $699,110; sundry civil expenses, $2,326,402; District of Columbia, $1,740,075; improvement of rivers and harbors, $8,177,400; total, $254,820,707. The estimates for the present fiscal year were $213,269,659, and appropriations $177,776,450. The increased estimates of the next fiscal year over those of the present year were $43,462,054, and over the appropriations of the present year, $82,816,077.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The increase of the public debt during November was $747,124; decrease since June 30, 1884 $2,143,249; cash in the Treasury, $428,340,788; gold certificates, $120,075,350; silver certificates, $133,940,121; certificates of deposit, $2,695,000; refunding certificates, $263,150; legal tenders, $346,681,016, fractional currency, $6,974,279. This is the first increase in the public debt since July, 1879, and is caused by the decreased receipts and increased disbursements on account of pensions.

McCLURE ON CLEVELAND.

BELIEVES HE WILL MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP, BUT WILL DO IT SLOWLY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, arrived here this evening. THE POST correspondent had a talk with him on political subjects. He says that little is known of Cleveland, and thus far he must be regarded as a law unto himself. He thinks, however, that his administration will be conservative and safe. In the matter of removals from office he will go slow, but eventually supply the places of the present incumbents with Democrats, or in other words, make a clean sweep. Many of those holding places now are violent partisans and some of them ballot-box stuffers. It will be easy to get rid of these by preferring charges against them, and when it is thought desirable to put any one out charges will not be lacking. Cleveland will take every precaution to fill the vacancies with honest, capable men. Colonel McClure is of the opinion that Mr. Randall will be offered a place in the cabinet, but that he will decline and has himself intimated that he does not desire to leave the House where he can better promote the interests of the people and his own future prospects.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—In the House to-day Mr. Follett, as a question of privilege, presented the following preamble and resolution:

I do impeach Lot Wright, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of law, in that he appointed a large number of general and special deputy marshals to serve at the several voting precincts in Cincinnati at the election for members of Congress on the 14th of October, 1884, and armed said deputy marshals with pistols and other deadly weapons, said to have been furnished by the War Deparment of the United States Government.

A large number of deputy marshals so appointed and armed were notorious criminals and men of known vicious and brutal habits and reputation, and many of them now residents of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio. In that the said deputy marshals acting under his orders and direction, added and abetted and encouraged fraudulent voting, intimidation of voters and gross outrages upon the elective franchise and the rights of honest voters in the city in furtherance of the interests of a political party and its candidates; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Expenditures in the Department of Justice be required and directed as soon as the same can reasonably be done, to investigate such charges and report to the House as follows:

First—How many Deputy Marshals, general and special, were appointed and authorized by said United States Marshal to serve at the several voting precincts of the city, with the name and residence of each, and the voting precinct to which each was assigned.

Second—What citizens, if any, of the several precincts asked for the appointment of such Deputy Marshals, with the names of such citizens and reasons, if any assigned, for such request.

Third—Whether any, and if so how many such Deputy Marshals have prior to such appointment been accused or convicted of crime, or were men of known vicious and brutal habits and reputations.

Fourth—Whether said Deputy Marshals were under the direction and control of partisans and used the powers vested in them in the interest of any political party and aided fraudulent voting in the interest of such political party and its candidate.

Fifth—What number and what kind of pistols or other deadly weapons were put in the hands of the deputy marshals, who furnished the weapons, from whence were they received, why furnished, and how many such weapons have been returned, together with the names of such deputy marshals as have failed to return the weapons furnished them.

Sixth—What amount of money had been paid such deputy marshals, and by whose order and at what rate per day.

Seventh—Any other matter or thing connected with or germane to the general subject. Such investigation committee to be clothed with full powers and the expense of investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, made the point of order that a resolution to investigate the conduct of United States officers was not a privileged question, and that the resolutions were not in order at this time, but in this he was overruled by the Speaker.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Follett insisted that the resolution was broad enough to give the officer a full opportunity to show his surroundings, to show every condition that contributed in any way to the conduct with which he was charged. He (Follett) did not desire to make a personal statement of all that occurred on election day. He preferred to do that after the investigation should have been made and when it would no longer be necessary for any gentleman on the floor to defend the position he occupied by the charges of partisan papers. He preferred to have the facts before he spoke on the conduct of that election. He proposed the people of the country on a proper investigation should be informed of the actual condition of things.

Mr. J. D. Taylor (Ohio) alluded to the terrifying of colored men on election day.

Mr. Miller (Penna.) regretted that the investigation stopped at the Ohio river. It should be extended to the Southern States, where no regard was paid to how the ballot was cast or counted.

Mr. G. D. Wise (Va.) said he had a resolution prepared looking to the investigation of the election in a Southern State.

Mr. Follett declined to yield to Mr. Hiscock, who desired to offer an amendment enabling the Marshal to bring forward facts justifying or explaining his action.

Mr. Reed declared the resolution one-sided on its face, and instigated by a gentleman who felt himself personally aggrieved by the counting of the votes on election day.

Mr. Barksdale said he would promote an investigation of the election in any Southern State.

NO INTIMIDATION ON THE PART OF THE STATE.

Mr. Converse thought the country would read with some surprise of the course pursued by the gentlemen from the other side upon this proposition to impeach an officer of the United States. He thought it was the first time in the history of the country when a party had resorted to all sorts of machinery to avoid an investigation of a public officer, when it was proposed to impeach him. Not only had the gentlemen on the other side done that, but they had even undertaken to arraign a sovereign State and proposed to inquire whether that State had not been attempting to interfere with the election of members of Congress.

Mr. Keifer—Who arraigned a State?

Mr. Converse—I understood the gentleman himself to have stated, at the election in Cincinnati the laws were overridden and sovereign citizens not allowed to vote their sentiments.

Mr. Keifer—I said nothing against the State, only against a few individuals.

Mr. Converse—Not only did the gentleman make that statement but the other gentleman (Mr. Taylor) made a more serious charge against his native State, and the two gentlemen and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hiscock) propose to investigate the State and see whether she has not undertaken to interfere with the purity of election. The fact was, continued Mr. Converse, that there never had been a time in Ohio when the humblest man, black or white, could not go to the polls in perfect safety and deposit his ballot on election day. The only interference with the ballot came from men wearing the livery of the United States. He had risen for the purpose of repudiating this slander on his State and her laws. The appointment of Deputy Marshals was only a scheme to enable the Republican party to carry the election. They simply obtained money out of the Treasury to help that party carry the election.

NEGROES VOTED LIKE CATTLE.

Mr. Follett declared the charge that negroes had been prevented from voting was without foundation. Negroes from Kentucky and Virginia, brought in freight cars like cattle, for the purpose of voting in Cincinnati, were the only ones interfered with. So far as the honest voters of his district were concerned he was satisfied that he had received 2,000 more votes than two years previously, but he thanked God that he had not been elected by the votes of men who had been brought to his city and turned loose to vote. If he had been defeated on account of the presence in Cincinnati of such distinguished citizens as Powell Clayton, Teller, McElfresh and the officers of the man presiding over the pension bureau, it was not his loss. It was the country's destruction and a stab at liberty.

The resolutions were then adopted without division.

Mr. G. D. Wise (Virginia) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the United States Marshal of the Eastern district of Virginia during the recent election. Mr. Reed objected.

Mr. Reagen then called up the Inter-State Commerce bill, and it was still under discussion when the House adjourned.

THE late Duke of Bucclench spent money on his estates with a liberal hand, and also gave freely to general charities. During a long life he had an annual income of about $1,250,000 and yet he left less than $4,500,000 in personalty.

HIS FUTURE PLANS.

President-Elect Cleveland to Move Very Slowly.

His Sole Ambition to Give the Country a Wise Administration.

Gossip About the Composition of His Cabinet.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 3.—A prominent New England Democratic member of Congress, who is on good terms with the President-elect, and has seen him several times since the election, said that on a very recent occasion Governor Cleveland said to him that the country is facing a new era in its history, and his only ambition as President is to lay a foundation for at least twenty-four years of Democratic rule. He added: "We must go slow. We will make mistakes, but not so many as if we move with a rush." The gentleman here said: "And Cleveland is in dead earnest. He means to go slow. He is thinking only of a single term. He does not look for another, and he is content if he can make his term a success for the country and the party."

In the course of a conversation with the Democratic leader referred to, Governor Cleveland said that he would resign his present position on the 6th of next month, and then, being free, he would listen with an attentive ear and pay heed to the counsels of his party friends in all matters relating to the Presidency and its duties. Speaking of the inauguration, the Governor said he would much prefer to come to Washington and either walk or ride in a street car to the Capitol, read his inaugural, and quietly return to the White House and take up his labors as President. But, he added, that he realized that could not be done; that the people would want to make a hurrah, and they would have to be gratified.

ANNOYED BY A LITTLE STORY.

The gentleman added that Governor Cleveland was more annoyed by the story of a disagreement between himself and Mr. Hendricks than any thing that had appeared lately in the papers. He said that ex-Governor Hendricks, while on a trip East, traveled out of his way to pay a brief visit to his associate on the ticket. Governor Cleveland was not aware of his coming, not having had time that forenoon to read the New York papers in which the visit was announced. The Governor said he was glad to see Mr. Hendricks, and they had a very pleasant talk; that very little of their conversation related to politics and that in a casual sort of way. They parted in the most cordial manner possible.

Judge Geddes, of Ohio, says the country has the prospect of a glorious administration before it. Cleveland, he thinks, will surround himself with the best men in the country to act as his advisers. His plan for building the cabinet is to take one man from New York, one from Indiana, one from New Jersey and another from Connecticut and two from the South. These States elected the President and should be recognized. This would leave one place to be given to another State. If Randall was given the Treasury portfolio that would fill the slate. If Thurman was made Secretary of State, that would fill it. Both are good men, he says, but both cannot go into the cabinet. He thinks Thurman ought to be made Secretary of State; that the people wish it. If he should not be selected for that place, Randall ought to be Secretary of the Treasury. The South, he thinks, ought not to get the Attorney Generalship; that should go to Indiana—McDonald. They should have the Postoffice and the Navy departments.

AN HONEST TARIFF.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who is now in Washington, sends the following to his paper: "The conservative Democrats are greatly elated at the position assumed on the tariff by the Republican administration and it will vastly strengthen them in future conflicts on the issue. Instead of severe party lines shaping the revision of the tariff, the Republicans promise to be as much divided as the Democrats, and the more conservative of the parties will be likely to unite in framing a judicious measure. The monopoly tariff Republicans and the free trade Democratic dreamers will battle hopelessly on the opposite extremes of the question and a tariff in honest fulfillment of the Chicago Democratic platform now seems reasonably certain. It may be accepted as settled that both monopoly protection and headlong free trade theories have been not only defeated in the late election, but they have been made impossible issues for future contests. The country will go back to the theory of the first distinctive Republican protective tariff of 1861, the Morrill act, with such modifications as the business changes of nearly a quarter of a century shall demand, and end once for all every lingering trace of the war tariff added to the Morrill act to increase the revenue and meet the extraordinary expenditures of war. Even the Morrison bill of last session limited reductions to the Morrill act, but it adopted the free trade theory of horizontal reductions, regardless of the discrimination essential alike to domestic industry and foreign trade. It is a return to the old legitimate standard of protection that is foreshadowed in both the Chicago Democratic platform and in the deliverances of the Republican national administration, and that standard is likely to be the basis of the revised tariff in the next Congress.

BUSINESS HAS NOTHING TO FEAR.

"Our industrial interests have nothing to fear from a change of administration. There will be no monopoly favoritism in the new tariff to unstimulate and derange the productive industries of the country, but there will be that just protection that will give enduring health and vigor and progress to every channel of trade. It is not probable that any serious attempt will be made to change the tariff this winter. Morrison would be glad if if there was a reasonable prospect of success, and Hurd will doubtless try it, regardless of probable consequences, but the general feeling in both parties is that the revision of the tariff, to which all are committed, shall go over to the new Congress and the new administration, when both parties will be prepared to throw off party dictation and frame a tariff to meet the wants of the government and the whole people of the country. The South will have able and aggressive leaders in favor of protection and the West and New England will have men of both parties marshaled under the free trade banner, but I regard protection as safe, and all assurances are at fault if President Cleveland does not make judicious protection one of the landmarks of his administration."

AN AWFUL SCOURGE.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Eastern Kentucky.

MT. PLEASANT, KY., December 3.—The further I travel into this plague infested country the more horrible becomes the situation and the more I wonder that the entire population or at least that portion of it who have been attacked by the prevailing epidemic have not been sped into the world beyond. I am able to write clearly only after conversation with men from all parts of the country, who are here from distances ranging all the way from five to forty miles to secure supplies and have grinding done. The water mills in this county, as in most of the mountain counties, are useless because of the scarcity of water, and the steam mill here is patronized by families living far and near. From all sources of information I am able to make an estimate, which may be relied upon as being nearly as correct as any that could be made without a personal visit to every house in the county. There have been in Harlan county since the latter part of August over 200 deaths. Of these at least one-half have died from flux or cholera infantum. The recent frosts have had a tendency to abate the epidemic, the virulence of which physicians think is governed by the temperature. If the weather becomes about uniform night and day the disease decreases, but cold nights and warm days are inclined to give it new impetous.

THE DISEASE NOT CONTAGIOUS.

As to the disease being contagious I find great diversity of opinion, but have arrived at the conclusion that it is so only when the discharge from the bowels and urinary organs is allowed to stand and fill the room with its baleful odors, and when the people are careless about cleanliness and ventilation. I have now been at the county seats of three of the counties in which the infection has a foothold—Knox, Bell and Harlan—and in these, which are but on the outskirts of the district in which it has been most fatal, I sum up a total of over 400 deaths since the latter part of August from flux alone, and fully the same number from other ills, mostly resulting from the use of impure or mineral poisoned water. If I include the deaths reported to me by Rev. Mr. Childers in Bath, Menifee, Wolf, etc., it would no doubt run the list up to 1,200.

WHERE THE PLAGUE IS WORST.

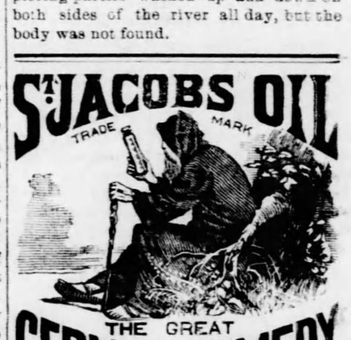
In a day or two I will be in Fletcher county and Wise county, Va., and after my trip through them will no doubt be able to closely estimate the number of victims in the entire territory which the scourge covers. From reports from Letcher received here it is evident that the cases of sickness have run up into 300 or 400, and the deaths have been about five out of ten.

NO ONE HEARD HIS CRIES.

A Boy of Fourteen Swept Over Niagara Falls to Death.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUFFALO, December 3.—The people of Niagara Falls have to-day been looking for another body lost in the cataract. Last evening Thomas Collins, a lad of fourteen years, was at the R. F. Hill pulp mill, located on the "tail-race," a short distance above Prospect Park, where it empties into the rapids. Men had been engaged in wheeling out sawdust to dump into the race, and the young man loaded up a barrow and started out with it on the slippery planking. When his prolonged absence was remarked, some men started to see what had become of him. On the dumping ground they found the barrow lying bottom up, and in the snow and sawdust there were plainly to be seen the marks made by his slipping feet. There was but one supposition, that he had gone down into the current, out into the rapids and so over the falls. No cry had been heard, and it was so light that every rock and eddy could be seen, but the boy was not discernible. The news was carried to his parents, well-to-do people, who live between the Falls and the bridge, and at daybreak a search was begun for the body. Exploring parties walked up and down on both sides of the river all day, but the body was not found.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NEW YORK GOSSIP.

A Chapter on Charity, and the Antics of a Professional Philanthropist.

The Seaside Novelist and His Millions by Literary Piracy.

Plurality of Wives in Utah and of Husbands in New York.

(Special Correspondence to the Pittsburg Post.)

NEW YORK, November 28—Whitelaw Reid was just completing an editorial article when I called on him. His office in the *Tribune* establishment is a beautiful apartment. Luxury of furniture makes it contrast extremely with the nail-keg and dry goods box which used to be the humerous, and not entirely untrue, allottal of convenience to the rural editor. The successor of dead-and-gone Greeley was not emulating that individual by making illegible manuscript, for he lay lazily back in an easy chair and dictated the matter to an amanuensis. These were the concluding sentences: "If there are hard times coming, if many are to be out of employment, and not few are to lack food and shelter, would it not be a good time to save each a little by consuming no more than seems to them requisite for health and comfort? There are many who, if they think of it in time, would rather help a neighbor to a loaf of bread than spend the money in an extra drink or two." Now, within an hour the author of that sound advice was eating and drinking a dinner in which every mouthful cost enough to keep a poor family in bread for a week. It was a banquet for which the charge was twenty-five dollars per person. That is a usual Delmonico price, when wine is unrestrictedly provided, the viands are numerous and dainty, and the menu cards are works of art.

Well, there are a good many of us who do not practice what we preach. We have sent the Rev. Dr. Kamscar to prison. During the past twenty years he has figured in this city as

A PROFESSIONAL PHILANTHROPIST.

His sermons on charity have been heard in scores of churches. His doctrines were perfect, and so convincing, withal, that the resulting collections were usually satisfactory. But it turns out that he is a knave, who obeyed the injunction. "Feed my little ones," very meagerly in order that he might gorge himself. Even in the Tombs, where he will spend the next month, his fare will be good, for he has money enough to pay for better than the regular prison rations.

Charity which accomplishes a good purpose ought not to be too closely criticised, and when Mrs. William B. Astor, on the day of her daughter's marriage, sent a feast to the inmates of Bellevue Hospital, those were captious who said that she was more bent on following an English custom that moved by tender regard for the beneficiaries. No such thought seemed to enter the heads of the recipients of her bounty, however, and the only person to whom the repast was offered in vain had a different reason for spurning it. He was a German socialist. A wagon had run over his foot, and he was in the hospital for treatment. The hurt had not impaired his appetite. The surgeon thought that his brain was a little out of kilter, but that is a common judgment as to revolutionists. He was told that the feast was the gift of Mrs. Astor.

"Take it away—take it right avay," he cried. "I don't eat nodings from de Asters. We shall divide all dey've got von day, and I vill vait."

THE ANCIENT BEAUS AND ANTIQUATED BELLES.

It was a fair young attendant at this same Astor wedding who proposed something quite revolutionary in society. "O, I had a pretty good time," she said, "but was awfully bored by three men who were fifty years old apiece. There ought to be some severe means taken to free girls from the old bean-bores. When a woman gets past forty, and isn't married yet, she gives it up, and lets the young fellows alone; or, if she does undertake to impose herself upon them, they don't hesitate to snub her. But look at the case of we girls. We're not allowed to turn our backs on the antediluvians who bestow us, but are by polite usage compelled to display in smiles the teeth which we'd like to bite them with. We ought to be empowered to abolish them off—save when they are millionaires and marriageable."

A SUCCESSFUL LITERAY PIRATE.

Dollars by the million do make their possessor interesting, no matter how much we may affect to despise wealth unallied to worth. Here comes toddling down Broadway a gray headed and whiskered man, manifestly in bad health, and irascible in every movement. Nobody pays any attention to him, for his person is not commanding, and in every visible aspect he is common enough, until one bystander says to another. "That old fellow has made five millions in seven years. He is the most successful pirate that ever lived." I knew that the man was George W. Munro, and that the description was correct, except that the piracy was neither sea-going nor unlawful. Munro is the proprietor of the Seaside Library. He used to be a preacher in Nova Scotia, and at times a school teacher. He came to this city and started a story paper. The quality of the fiction was of the coarsest and poorest, being deliberately intended to get clear down to the lowest comprehension. The redeeming quality was cleanliness. Descriptions of vice were rigidly excluded. The venture turned out well, and I resume that in 1877 Munro had a fortune of a hundred thousand dollars—possibly twice that sum. A Chicago concern had started the Lakeside Library, consisting of novels in pamphlet form at ten to twenty cents a number. Somehow or other, the experiment did not in this first instance meet with success, but Munro saw great profit in the idea, and bought the stereotype plates when the Chicagoans decided to go out of business. That was the start of the Seaside Library. The enterprise grew with enormous rapidity. On the average, a novel every day is thrown into the hopper of the Munro printing house, which is the largest in New York, and ground out into cheap copies by the ton. Why shouldn't the profits be enough to make five millions in seven years? The material costs absolutely nothing. Permit me to go into the wheat fields of the west, and other people's harvests without the payment of a cent to the owners, and I will promise to do qually as well with a grist-mill. Barrels of flour from my establishment shall be sold at a quarter of the usual price, and, while enriching myself by the appropriation of the farmer's toil, I will proclaim how great a philanthropist I am for feeding the masses at low cost. The losers in the Munro case are the foreign authors of the grabbed stories. The lack of an international copyright law leaves them utterly powerless to protect themselves against this pillage. There is no more despicable shame to America than this neglect to stop literary piracy. There is no civilized country on the face of the earth which takes the same disgraceful course. American authors are sufferers, too, because publishers will not buy their works while foreign ones can be had for nothing, and consequently only writers with commanding reputation can get into the market. But the end is at hand, probably, for there is now an Authors' League, with a membership including over three thousand journalists, and the Senator or Congressman who serves the pirate-pulishers, when next the copyright measure comes up at Washington, will be marked for deserved punishment.

THE ANGRIEST GIRL

I have seen this year was also a victim missappropriation. She is sufficiently lively when amiable, as you will concede when you are told that she is Irene Perry, the singer, dancer and frisker of "Pop" during the travels of that party. She got an engagement for the current comic opera at the Casino, and the manager gave her permission to introduce a song-and-dance. Such an opportunity might not occur again, and so she hired one man to write some new verses, a second to set them to music, and a third to teach her a novel dance.

"The cost was a hundred dollars," she sputtered, "besides two hours' work every day for a week at practice."

In the company is Madam Cotrelly, who was cast for the principal role of the piece. She saw Irene's song-and-dance, learned it by close scrutiny, and on the day of the production asked the manager to let her have it. He consented. Every evening, Irene makes one of a row of skipping burlesquers, in front of which Cottrelly uses the means by which the former expected to enrapture the dandies. "I smile all the while," Irene remarks. "O, yes. So does the heavy villain, when he dissembles, just before wreaking some awfull vengeance. Look out for tragedy."

TOO MANY WIVES IN UTAH, TOO MANY HUSBANDS IN NEW YORK.

Art was the topic in the parlor of a Brooklyn church, while a weekly social meeting was in progress. "I don't suppose they would sell by auction for more than half of what they cost me," said George I. Seney, the banker, who was enormously wealthy two years ago, but now almost a bankrupt through the failure of his railroad enterprises; and the things which he referred to were his paintings, of which he has a gallery filled so remarkably as to be famous among artists and art amateurs. He added: "I paid pretty big prices for pictures that pleased me, and I can't expect others to estimate them as highly as I did."

"True enough, Mr. Seney," was a response by a venerable man in the group, who had been introduced as Elder Potts; "I have in my home a collection which would, I suppose, be no exception to the rule. They were gathered carefully, and cost me a great deal of money, but I couldn't get rid of them at more'n a fraction of their cost." He spoke sedately, and I shall never know to a certainty that he meant what he said for pleasantry. "But there is a slight difference in the two collections. Your pictures naturally should gain in value with age, while the reverse is true of my treasures."

"And what are they?" Seney bluntly inquired.

"Wives, sir—wives. I am an elder of the Latter Day Saints."

The Mormon had intruded into the church gathering, with an equanimity which was not disturbed when Seney, the philanthropist, turned scornfully away from him.

Elder Potts had been two weeks in town. He is on a honeymoon tour with his bride number nine. She is twenty, English, pretty and stupid, though she seems to be tolerably educated. She made the Mormon's acquaintance in Liverpool. Judging by the reticence of the couple as to her antecedents, it is presumable that wedlock with a Mormon is not her first marital misfortune; but she does not look on her fate with any foreboding, because she believes that she will be the favorite in a harem of something like royal Turkish sumptuousness. She is to queen it over the eight other wives, according to her expectation, and lead a life of Oriental, lolling laziness. At all events the Elder is spending money liberally to gratify her during their journey, which will take in the New Orleans Exhibition before bringing her to the Salt Lake reality.

A case of polygamy reverse in character to that of Utah has been found in this city. It mates one wife to five husbands. The discovery was made by sanitary inspectors at work in a neighborhood where it was feared, cholera might get headway if once started among a crowded thousand or so of Italians. In an upper room of a tenement house were four beds, besides other furniture for a miserable sort of housekeeping. A young Italian girl was there—a dark-cheeked, big-eyed creature, with the wistful face of a Madonna and the garb of a ragpicker.

"You take lodgers," said the inspector; "how many?"

"No—a lodgers," she replied, "me and my-a husbands live-a here."

Being questioned through an interpreter, the girl protested that she had been formally married to each of five Italians, the ceremonies being performed by the Mayor during the previous two years. The husbands were strolling organ-grinders, ragpickers, chestnut venders, and occasionally laborers on railroads. They were sometimes at home simultaneously, but as a rule were scattered. She seemed to think that there was no impropriety in this joint wedlock, so long as there had been a marriage service for every husband. She showed certificates, but the names of the brides were different, except that all were Marys. She explained that on each occasion she had given the family name of the last husband. Next day when I made an attempt to investigate the case, she had evidently been cautioned to hold her tongue, and those around her declined to talk at all about her. There is no reason, however, to doubt the polygamy.

CYMON.

Valuable and Convenient.—Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a safe and sure remedy for Bronchitis, Coughs and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

—Mrs. ——— will wear no silk sacque this winter. She is wrapped up in her son.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Annual Report of Secretary of War Lincoln.

The Condition of the Army Outlined and Various Reforms Urged.

Work Done by the Several Government Training Schools.

General Hazen Rebuked for His Course Toward Lieut. Garlington.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—In his annual report, made public to-day, Secretary of War Lincoln gives the expenses of the army during the year ended June 30, as $42,332,876 21. He further says: Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the army, reports that since the date of the last report of his immediate predecessor, General W. T. Sherman, the army has enjoyed almost complete rest from active field operations, but that its other duties, consisting of occupation of posts upon the frontiers of Canada and Mexico, and stations near Indian agencies, the protection of Indian reservations, and the guarding of the Indian Territory from intrusion, have been important and laborious. The reports of military commanders show an unprecedented quiet among the Indians, there having been reported during the year no disturbance to cause the firing of a single musket. The renewed invasion of what is called the Oklahoma country, in the Indian Territory, by intruders determined to settle upon lands there, in defiance of laws and Executive proclamations, has required movements of considerable numbers of troops; but the intruders have been again removed beyond the limits of the Territory, and a new military district has been organized, called the District of Oklahoma, under command of Colonel Edward Hatch, of the 9th Cavalry, with a view of preventing recurrence of this trouble. Information received at the War Department indicates that the persistent leader of these intruders is an adventurer who has found a profitable source of money making in organizing colonies to go into the Territory. As I have heretofore stated, the only penalty for the offense committed by him and those whom he deludes into joining these colonies is the fine which may be imposed under section 2,148 of the Revised Statues, and the fine cannot be collected; and I renew my recommendation that an amendment of the statute be made providing for imprisonment, as it is believed that such a punishment would prevent his vexatious raids, and save a very large expenditure now incurred in the movement of troops employed in executing the law.

In consequence of the rapid extension of railroads, and the increase of western settlements, it has been possible to inaugurate the policy of abandoning many small frontier outposts and concentrating their garrisons at larger, permanent stations; and this policy has been continued so far as appropriations for barracks and quarters would permit, the abandoned reservations being turned over to the Interior Department as provided by law. This concentrations, so far as it has been effected begins to show beneficial effects in greatly increased economy of supply and improvement of the discipline of the troops, resulting from opportunities of instruction which they could not heretofore enjoy in their scattered condition. The Lieutenant General renews the recommendation of General Sherman that there should be made a uniform organization of the three arms of the service by adding two companies, with the corresponding majors, to each regiment of infantry. The reasons for this change were given at some length in my last report, and I concur in the recommendation of the Lieutenant General. The Lieutenant General reports a slight increase in the number of desertions from the army. The Artillery School at Fort Monroe and the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth are continuing their work, from which it is believed that very great good results to the army.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports that there were present at the academy September 1, 1884, three hundred and fourteen cadets, and that there has been an improvement in the tone and discipline of the corps. It is believed by the Secretary of War that the rigid enforcement of the provision of section 1,325 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the return to the academy, except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, of any cadet found deficient in studies or conduct, has not failed to exercise a beneficial influence at the academy. Many instances of disregard of the provisions of that law in former years undoubtedly impaired the force of discipline. Under existing laws, those cadets for whom there may be no vacancies existing in the army at the time of their graduation must be discharged from the military service. For the last few years the law requiring that there shall be no civilian appointments into the army until a sufficient number of vacancies exist to provide for the next graduating class, has been literally complied with civilian appointments into the army having only been made to fill such vacancies as remained on July 1 of each year, after the appointment of the graduating class of cadets and of meritorious non-commissioned officers recommended according to law; vacancies occurring on and after July 1 of each year being kept open. The Superintendent of the academy calls attention to the large number of cadets in the class which will be graduated in June, 1886, the class now having eighty-three members; and he expresses the opinion that propably eighty will be graduated. Unless there shall be a change in the law, it will no probably be possible for all of the class of 1886 to be appointed into the army if any civilian appointments are made before their graduation, as the members of that class and the one which will be graduated next June, together with non-commissioned officers to be appointed under existing laws, will probably be sufficient to take up all the vacancies which will occur in the two years. One of the most important duties of an officer is the administration of justice under the military code. I believe that it would be highly beneficial to the army if the instruction in legal principles given at the Military Academy were placed in charge of a professor of law of the same rank and tenure as is held by the other professors, and I recommend legislation which will accomplish that result.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

The Adjutant General calls attention to the fact that nearly twenty years have elapsed since the close of the war, and that the very valuable regimental rolls in his office have, by constant handling in procuring information, mainly in pension cases, become almost destroyed; and that it is absolutely necessary that more than one hundred thousand of them be entirely recopied at once. This work, it is estimated, will take the constant labor of one hundred skilled men for at least three years. The Adjutant General urges that a suitable force be provided for restoring these records, as the work cannot be done with his present force engaged in answering calls from the Pension office. I concur in his recommendation.

Passing over the report of the Quartermaster, the Secretary in touching upon the Commissary General's report says: The appropriation made by Congress of $500,000 for the relief of persons made destitute by the floods of the Ohio river and its tributaries, which appropriation was subsequently extended to cover the relief of persons made destitute by floods of the Mississippi river, was disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War by officers of the Commissary Department, assisted by detailed officers of the line; and the zeal and activity displayed by them in disbursing the national bounty merits the highest commendation. Food supplies, clothing and other necessary articles were given to all made destitute by the floods: in many cases, especially on the Ohio river, the assistance of city authorities being invoked to aid in a proper distribution. $326,618 24 were expended upon the Ohio river and its tributaries, and $160,439 54 upon the Mississippi river, leaving unexpended, of the whole appropriation, $12,942 42.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster General shows in his report that his department has during the last year fully accounted for $15,180,160 86. He again recommends, with my concurrence, the repeal of the law forbidding payment of mileage to officers for travel over land grant roads. As mileage is given to an officer not merely to pay his railroad fare, but to cover other traveling expenses, and as officers of the army are the only public officers against whom a discrimination is made in this regard, I recommend legislation to correct it. Attention is again invited by the Paymaster General to his recommendation in relation to permitting officers of the army to furnish the bonds of an approved guarantee company. I concur in this recommendation, and beg to invite attention to my reasons therefor given at some length in my last annual report.

The Chief of Engineers presents in his annual report a review of the modern requirements for the defense of our important sea coast cities, and in his comprehensive, but brief discussion, shows not only the urgent necessity of beginning the defensive works which cannot be improvised, but their small cost in comparison with our national resources. Steel forts and turrets to resist guns which can send a projectile weighing a ton through sixty feet of sand, and which must themselves have like guns, with steam machinery to load and manipulate them, cannot be built in the short time which would be given us by an enemy for preparation after the cessation of diplomatic intercourse; and, as is said by the Chief of Engineers, "the contribution which could be levied from New York alone would probably pay four or five fold the cost of all the fortifications of the important harbors of the country." I trust that the earnest attention of Congress may be invited to this subject, and that adequate appropriations may be made to carry out the views of the Chief of Engineers.

A WORD TO MANUFACTURERS.

The difficulties encountered by the Chief of Ordnance in procuring steel from abroad, even for experimental guns, makes manifest, without lengthy comment, the necessity for home production. It is hoped that the very pressing needs of the department and the difficulties under which it now labors in attempting to secure suitable materials for gun construction may be relieved through the prompt and energetic action of Congress at its next session. The steel makers of this country will not undertake the production of steel on a scale adequate to our wants without the inducement of being fairly remunerated for their outlays; and the importance of immediate action on the part of Congress for holding out such inducements, by liberal appropriations, cannot be over-estimated. The truth of this statement is apparent when it is considered that, even after ample encouragement has been afforded, considerable time must elapse, say two years or more, before the requisite plant can be designed, constructed, and set up, and the production of steel in masses of sufficient size and of suitable quality for and construction can become a practical success. Then the manufacture and test of the experimental or typical guns will require at least two years more, even for the more moderate-sized calibers, before the manufacture of guns in quantity can be proceeded with.

The Secretary, in closing, warmly praises the zeal, enterprise and skill of the officers and men of the Greely expedition and defends Lieutenant Garlington from the censure meted out to him by General Hazen for his failure as commander of the relief expedition sent out in September, 1883, to succor Greely and his men. He says: The deplorable situation of the Greely party, then feared but since known to exist, did not lessen the perils which would have beset any relief party started at the beginning of an Arctic winter. The Secretary of War knows of no one whose opinion would be considered, except the Chief Signal Officer, who would not have regarded such an expedition not only as substantially hopeless for any relief earlier than was actually given, but perilous in the extreme, if not foolhardy.

Nothing is more illustrative of the impossibility of overcoming at all times the difficulties of Arctic travel, whether by land or sea, than the fact that two-thirds of Lieutenant Greely's party starved to death at Cape Sabine with one hundred and fifty pounds of meat untouched at Cape Isabella, distant about thirty miles, and with two hundred and fifty rations untouched at Littleton Island, at about the same distance, but separated by Smith's Sound. It probably never occurred to any one that the Greely party could not easily reach and use both of these stores.

Out at the Little End of the Horn.

(From Peck's Sun.)

A REPUBLICAN'S DIARY.

Nov.
3. Every Republican must turn out to-morrow.
4. Bad weather, but it's a cold day when, etc.
5. Our majority seems to be growing less.
6. There must be a big hitch somewhere.
7. Quite a heavy "fog" in New York.
8. Oh, we didn't count on the South.
9. Let's all go to church to-day.
10. Blast the "Prohibitionists!"
11. They "cooked our goose."
12. New York yet in doubt.
13. Must have been fraud.
14. Don't give up yet.
15. Darn Burchard!
16. Let us pray.
17. Scooped!!
18. Left!!!

* * * *
* * *
*

A Billet for Walker Blaine.

(From a Washington Special.)

Walker Blaine is really a candidate for the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Alabama Claims, although it is a place requiring a large knowledge of marine law, and he never had any law practice, save in his position as assistant attorney before this court, where his career has been far from brilliant. The judgeship is worth $6,000 a year. The President has intimated that he will make the appointment if Mr. Blaine personally requests it. The historian has been known to declare within three months that he would not enter the portals of the White House again during the Arthur administration. Paternal affection may yet prevail over wounded pride.

CLEVELAND.

A Man Who Appreciates the Magnitude of His Task,

And Who Will Give the Country an Honest and Just Administration.

(Jayhawker, Republican Correspondent Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Last Monday I went with Senator Voorhees and Hon. R. J. Bright to see Governor Cleveland. I was not invited to interview him, nor to advise him as to the policy of his administration, and I did neither. I had formed impressions of him during the canvass, and wanted to learn how far those impressions would be sustained by personal contact. I was prepared and expected to meet a heavy, stolid, stubborn man, who had honest intentions, and a desire to carry them out as far as he could see to do it. More than this I did not expect. When I came away I had been captured and carted into camp and released on my parole. My disappointment way of the most agreeable nature.

No picture or photograph that I have seen does Mr. Cleveland justice, because the expression of his face, that index to the genial side of his character, is wanting. He has a fine blue eye, which lights up with his other features in conversation, but always so quiet that you see at once that the boisterous element is wanting in his character. Nor is there a particle of arrogance in his manner or speech. It would only be natural for any man, even after a life of political triumphs and honors, to allow an outcropping of vanity at some point; but, with my biased feelings against him, I failed to detect a single trace of it. Had I not known who he was, I would have pronounced him a quiet, unassuming, great man, whose greatness had been overlooked by the scrambling politicians who were ambitious to sit in the places of honor. In the ordinary meaning of the term I would say he is not a politician, for he knows nothing of political methods, and I somehow feel that he would have been stronger in the canvass without a committee than he has with it. But under his modest demeanor and frank manner there is observable a firmness of character which will not allow any person or circumstance to override his convictions of duty. And when that quality is added to his great quantity of common sense, and his patience in listening, it is evident that but few men living are so well equipped as he for the campaign upon which he is entering.

It is evident to any observer that Mr. Cleveland appreciates the magnitude of his task, and that with his methods he will be equal to it. The question of patronage is the one which meets him at the threshold, and, while it incidentally becomes a feature of his policy, there will be a demand that it be disposed of before he can move in any direction. And it is equally evident that he knows that the legal obstructions in his way will prevent any thing like an immediate and general compliance with that demand. He is not the man to be driven to override any law, and is too good a lawyer to be misled as to the meaning of any statute. The Republicans have so interwoven their legislation on the subject of appointments that without the friendly co-operation of the Senate the President is badly handicapped. The Tenure-of-Office law protects the commissioned officers, while the Civil Service act does the same for the non-commissioned class who hold places through its certificates. The President can fill vacancies when the term for which the appointment was made has expired, or for cause which must be satisfactory to the Senate if that body chooses to make the inquiry. In fact, a cabinet officer can not be appointed without the consent of the Senate, and so nearly is that body identified with the Executive, by virtue of the laws, that no President can afford to quarrel with its majority when he could be held to be in fault; and as the Civil Service law makes it a felony to remove the non-commissioned officials except for cause, Department and Bureau officials are as much handicapped by it as the President is by the Tenure-of-Office law. Allowing that Mr. Cleveland desires that the offices be held by Democrats, it is apparent to every one who will stop to think that it will be out of his power to make changes very rapidly, and that when he has done all of that the great majority of pleasant little offices are beyond his reach. This fact was well known to department employes, and was the reason why they refused to make campaign contributions, and that refusal very materially aided in the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Another fact is evidently well understood by Mr. Cleveland, and that is that the election figures show that the Democratic party lacks nearly a half million of a popular majority, and that its narrow victory in the late election was due more to hatred of Blaine than to a love of or confidence in the Democratic party; and certainly every one must admit that the deciding vote was given to Mr. Cleveland rather than to his party. Therefore, while Mr. Cleveland is trying to give the country an honest administration, he is bound to so temper it that Democratic control will not end with his term of office.

It is hardly possible that Mr. Cleveland will be able to satisfy the party machine, for he has not done so as Governor of New York, and that very failure made him President. While he has grown stronger, the machine element of his party is weaker than it was two years ago. For instance, where the tariff was made a distinct issue in important States, the Democracy have been the losers, but Mr. Cleveland gained because his conservative manner made the belief that no matter what his personal views might be, he would consult the interest of the people before taking any step which would affect the general prosperity. In 1882 the Democrats practically carried the country because Mr. Lincoln had not made a clean official sweep of the country, but by 1864 the people saw the wisdom of his action. Governor Cleveland is familiar with the political history of the country, and has his lessons from the experience of the past.

It is amusing to see the officious recommendations which are being made to Mr. Cleveland as to the formation of his cabinet. The old machine workers seem to think that he is such a novice in public affairs that they have to take him in charge and exercise a sort of protectorate over his administration. They are laboring under a delusion, from which they will awaken very soon, and they may then see the indelicacy of this line of conduct. For myself, I have the greatest confidence that Mr. Cleveland's administration will be a perfect success, because it will be honest and just. He has no revenges to gratify. In his own words, "Let bygones be bygones. We cannot stop to fight over old battles, or indulge in old quarrels. We must move into the future and meet its demands." The people can safely believe in and trust Mr. Cleveland to discharge rightfully the great duties which lie before him.

NEW CASTLE, PA., November 26—Will you please answer the following:

A bets B that B didn't vote for Greeley. A claims B voted for the electors and not Greeley. Who wins?

If it was intended as a "catch bet," we suppose A wins; but if made in good faith B wins, for in voting for the Greeley electors he voted for Greeley for President in the only way possible.

Howard Sullivan, the colored boy under sentence of death at Salem, was Friday, prevented from escaping from jail by the discovery that he had removed the ventilator to his cell, and pried open a trap door which led to the roof.

MR. RANDALL'S POSITION

Stronger Than Ever Before and Gaining Strength Constantly.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Sunday *Capital*, Edmund Hudson's paper, has a long article to-day under the caption, "Mr. Randall's Advantage." The article starts out in this wise: "Hon. Samuel J. Randall, after many years of public service, finds himself in a position of augmented power and largely increased influence. It does not require a very brilliant mind to discover the fact that Governor Cleveland could not have been elected to the Presidency this year if Mr. Randall and his friends in the House of Representatives had not pursued precisely the course that they did. It is a solemn fact that if Mr. Morrison and Mr. Hurd could have had their own sweet way Mr. Blaine would now be the President elect."

Further along the following paragraphs occur: "Prominent Republicans are now going to Mr. Randall and saying, 'If you had not beaten the Morrison bill last season we would have beaten your candidate for President this season.'"

"A good many Democrats who voted to consider the Morrison bill have since the election written to Mr. Randall to assure him that he was right, and that his course had contributed powerfully to the election of Mr. Cleveland. These members are, many of them, Southern men, and it is apparent that protectionist opinions are advancing rapidly in that section."

"There is a good deal of significance in Mr. Randall's Southern trip at this time. It is apparent that he is held in higher esteem in the Southern States than any other Northern Democrat, and in view of the increased sympathy and support which he finds there, it behooves him to do what he may to recognize and to encourage his friends in what they are doing for him. Should Mr. Cleveland persist in his refusal to be a candidate for re-election, Mr. Randall must certainly be in a very strong position to aspire to succeed him. The grave question that now confronts him is how far he shall ally himself with Mr. Cleveland's administration. Shall he accept a place in the cabinet if it is offered to him? There is good reason to believe that Mr. Randall's present disposition is to keep out of the cabinet and maintain his individual attitude in the House of Representatives. He would certainly accept nothing less than a leading place. He might, if left to a choice, after making up his mind to accept a place, decide in favor of the Treasury Department. Probably the best opportunities would come to him, however, in the Interior Department. There lies the field for economy and reform, and for dealing with large questions and interests and would be likely to prove a better place for Mr. Randall than the Treasury Department."

DYING ON HIS WIFE'S CORPSE.

The Melancholy Suicide of a Man Overcome With Grief.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 30.—Mrs. Luella Saunders, daughter of George F. Thomas, editor of *Appleton's Railway Guide*, died early Saturday, from the effects of an overdose of chloral. Her sudden death completely unmanned her husband. All through the day he remained at the side of his dead wife's body, moaning and wringing his hands. This morning he went into the room where the remains of his wife lay and stood for a long time gazing at her features. At 9 o'clock one of the family requested him to go down stairs where it was warmer. He decided to do so. In a moment of frenzy he went to a bureau drawer and got a revolver. Returning to the coffin he placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and pulled the trigger. With a moan the husband sank upon the boyd of his wife. His hands grasped her form and his face fell against the pallid cheek.

The sight was terrible. The inmates of the house rushed to the room. The pistol was clutched in his right hand. The sheet which covered the body of the dead woman had been disordered by the suicide in the throes which preceded his death. The warm blood trickling from the wound had fallen upon the linen and features of the dead. The lifeless hand of his wife had been raised by the body which fell upon it and pressed against the side of the suicide as if to prevent the act. The undertaker who on the previous day prepared Mrs. Saunder's body for burial, was called again to the house to perform the sad offices for the husband. Some little difficulty was experienced in loosening Saunder's grasp upon the sheet which covered the body of his wife. When the unpleasant duty was finished the bodies were left reposing quietly together. Coroner Mensinger held an inquest to-day, and the verdict of death from suicide while temporarily insane, was rendered. Saunders was a manufacturer of parlor rowing machines. He was a man of unusual intellect, and was prominently known as an inventor.

Where and Why Randall is Wanted.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

We have no doubt many friends of Mr. Speaker Carlisle, outside of the mercurial Mr. Watterson, would be glad to see Mr. Randall taken out of the House and shelved in the Navy. But the Democratic party don't want it that way. Mr. Randall is needed in the House. He is needed in the present House to prevent foolish free traders from forgetting utterly the Democratic victory that their extreme views made almost impossible. A much smarter man than Mr. Randall will do well enough in the Navy Department. Let the smarter man be sacrificed and let Mr. Randall stay where he is.

THE latest evidence of the extreme poverty of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt is related by Albert Wolff, who writes from Paris that when the millionaire was asked to loan his Messoniers for the special exhibition of the works of that artist he replied that "his fortune would not permit him to expose his canvases to the hazards of such a long voyage."

All Because of Cleveland.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Three periodic comets—Encke's and B and C of 1884—are at present in close conjunction in our evening skies. We thus behold the beneficent effect of the election of Cleveland. During the last quarter of a century, while the country was under Republican rule, a marked depression prevailed in the cometary business, and production was limited; but now, no sooner has the official countin New York been terminated than this celestial industry feels the inspiriting influence, and the output is more than trebled, so that a firmament that had not a single comet to its face a month ago now rejoices in the possession of no less than three.

Col. Watterson's Latest.

(The Courier Journal.)

State—Geo. B. Pendleton, Ohio.
Treasury—David A. Wells, Connecticut.
War—H. W. Slocum, New York.
Navy—Robert M. McLane, Maryland.
Interior—Carl Schurz, Missouri.
Postal—John Hancock, Texas.
Justice—W. F. Vilas, Wisconsin.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Silas C. McDonald, late of Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons owing the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present same, properly authenticated, to JOHN McDONALD, Executor, Talley Cavey, Pa. no8 dt W

FREE TO ANY LADY READER of this paper who will agree to show our catalogue and price list of Rubber Goods to their friends and try to influence sales for us. We will send you free, post paid, two full sized LADIES' GOSSAMER RUBBER WATER-PROOF GARMENTS, as samples, and one of our handsome Colored Covers 64-page Catalogues with wholesale price list showing how you can make a nice profit right at home. Send 20 one cent stamps to pay postage, packing, etc. Cut this out and send it to B. A. BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn. no8-eow4t W

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James Morrison, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate, will present the same properly authenticated, and those owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

no22-6t W P. H. STEVENSON, Executor, Moon, Pa.

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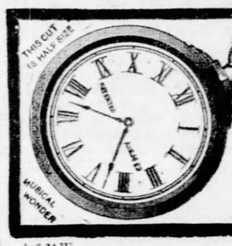

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NATIONAL BANKS

Frightened by the Crash in New York in May.

Decreasing Their Loans and Contracting Their Circulation.

Prompt Action Needed to Prevent a Business Panic.

Topics Touched Upon by Judge Lawrence in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that during the year ended November 1, 1884, 191 banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,042,230. Circulating notes have been issued to these new associations amounting to $3,866,230. These banks are located by geographical divisions as follows: Eastern States, 10 banks, with a capital of of $810,000; Middle States, 25, capital $1,812,250; Southern States, 30, capital $2,991,100; Western States, 102, capital $8,905,880; Pacific States, 5, capital $380,000; Territories, 19, capital $1,143,000. Since the establishment of the national banking system, February 25, 1863, there have been organized 3,261 national banks. Total number in existence November 1, 1880, 2,671, the largest number in operation at any one time. Eleven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,285,000, have failed and have been placed in the hands of receivers during the year.

THEIR BUSINESS INCREASING.

The different items of resources and liabilities as tabulated, indicate that the business of national banks during the past eleven years has generally increased. The items of United States bonds and circulation thereon have decreased during the past two years. The aggregate liabilities of national banks to depositors and correspondents were reduced during the year upwards of $91,000,000. This reduction of liabilities and general reduction of loans by banks, which amounted to over $63,000,000 during the year, the Comptroller says, was doubtless occasioned by the financial troubles in May, and the general depression in business. During the same period national banks increased their cash resources by about $21,000,000 specie and $11,000,000 legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit for the same.

The total number of banks still in operation under the act of June 3, 1864, and the provisions of the revised statues, periods succession, which will terminate, unless hereafter renewed, during the years previous to 1900, is 1,488, with a capital of $321,461,145 and circulation of $194,745,405. The banks held November 1, 1884, $155,604,400 three per cent. bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, of which $9,580,200 has been called for payment, interest ceasing November 1, 1884. If these bonds are replaced by others bearing interest, there will be an immediate reduction in the circulation of 90 per cent. of their amount.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

On November 1, there were $194,190,500 three per cent. bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government. These bonds will probably be paid within the next two years, even if considerable changes are made in the tariff; and from 1887 to 1891, when $250,000,000 of 4½ per cent.'s mature, there will be no bonds which the Government can call in for redemption. No doubt the accumulation of the surplus revenue, if it continues to accrue at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be sufficient to pay off the 4½ per cents.; and from 1892 until 1907, it will be impossible for the Government to use any of its surplus revenues for the payment of its bonds, except at the option of their holders. It is apparent that the Government cannot accumulate and hold its surplus revenue, even during the short period, from 1887 to 1892, without great disturbance to the business interests of the country, and much less can it do so during the longer period from 1892 to 1907. It appears, therefore, that the foregoing considerations should be given due weight in any plan for funding the 4 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907, and the Comptroller therefore suggests that the principal difficulties of the situation may perhaps be obviated, as well as a reduction of interest effected, by funding these bonds into others, which shall mature in proportionate amounts at certain fixed intervals. Thus the $738,000,000 4 per cents. might be funded into an equal amount of 3 or 2½ per cent bonds, one-fifth of which, or $147,600,000, to mature at intervals of five years, the first instalment falling due July 1, 1897, and the remaining instalments of $147,500,000 each on the 1st of July, in the last year of each succeeding period of five years, viz: 1902, 1907, 1912 and 1917. The average maturity of these five classifications would be the same as that of the present 4 per cents., viz: July 1, 1907.

AIDING THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Whatever course may be deemed expedient by Congress in regard to the funding or future payment of the public debt, the Comptroller is of the opinion that it is perfectly safe, and will afford great benefit to the public, to permit an issue by the national banks of circulation to the extent of 100 per cent., par value, of the bonds deposited, instead of 90 per cent. Even admitting that bonds representing the public debt, when funded at lower rates, might at times in the future be below par in the market, the Government would, if forced to redeem the notes of insolvent national banks, always have the right to cancel the bonds on deposit securing the same, and thus extinguish an amount of its debt equal, dollar for dollar, to the notes redeemed. It is further submitted that the profit on circulation may be increased to a point which will induce the banks to keep up their circulation to the maximum and stop the contraction of their circulation, which is now occurring, by repealing the law taxing such circulation at the rate of one half of one per cent. semi-annually. The expenses of keeping up the national banking system by the Government are at present paid in part from the proceeds of this tax, and in part by assessment on the banks. If the tax be abolished, all these expenses should be paid by the last named method.

CONTRACTION IN THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

In concluding this subject, the Comptroller wishes to have it distinctly understood that he is not in favor of any measure which will cause inflation. He is of the opinion that the present aggregate paper circulation made up of legal tender and national bank notes and gold and silver certificates, is ample for all the needs of business. He believes, however, that the sudden contraction of the national bank circulation, which, without appropriate legislation, is imminent, will seriously embarrass the business of the country, and that if this contraction is permitted to go on it may result in the entire discontinuance of the issue of notes by the national banks. The Comptroller believes that this form of currency, which can be increased or diminished in accordance with the natural laws, which control business, should be continued in preference to any other now permitted by law.

In regard to a circulation based on silver, the Comptroller says: The people of the United States now hold a paper circulation based upon silver dollars, in an amount equal to more than one-third of the national bank circulation. If it is for the best interests of the United States to issue a circulation based upon silver. The Comptroller believes that the circulation should be issued upon coin or bullion which contains a sufficient number of grains of silver to have an intrinsic value equal in the markets of the world to its nominal value.

CIRCULATION BASED UPON SILVER BULLION.

Some writers have suggested that the circulating medium might be based upon bullion, both of gold and silver, and the Comptroller is of the opinion that under certain restrictions and regulations, it would be far more correct in principle to issue silver certificates based upon a deposit of silver bullion, to be valued in exact proportion of silver to gold, than to continue the issue of certificates under the present law. If this were done silver bars might be stamped at their market value and held in the Treasury for the redemption of certificates, which would call an amount of silver equal in value to their nominal or face values expressed in gold. The bullion represented by certificates should be periodically valued at its market price in gold, and the certain proportionate amount of silver so held might perhaps be coined to provide means for the redemption of certificates, if redemption was desired for business purposes. The Comptroller believes that the use of silver as money in this manner, and its periodical valuation, would have more influence in appreciating the market value of silver among the nations of the world than the present arbitrary coinage of the 412½ grains silver dollar. The issue of currency based upon silver, should not, however, be unlimited, and the present laws making the purchase and coinage of a fixed amount of silver bullion mandatory are very pernicious in their effect, as an unlimited and continued issuance of a full legal tender silver coin and certificates based thereon of intrinsic value less than their face has already caused a hoarding of gold and will eventually drive it from the channels of trade, thereby causing a practical suspension of gold payments.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE

Will Continue to Guard the People's Money.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Representative Townshend, of Illinois, was interviewed to-day, as follows:

"Shall you be any more liberal in your expenditures, now that you have control of the Government, than you were before election?"

"Not at all. We shall continue to impress upon the public mind that we are honestly in favor of reform of the administration of the Government. In one direction we shall favor a more liberal expenditure than for past years. This will be for building up our navy. Mr. Randall told me to-day that now that he was sure there would be no wasteful extravagance, he should do what he could to give our naval officers some decent ships to go to sea in. I remember last winter Randall was bitterly denounced for refusing appropriations to equip our new cruisers, even after some were almost finished. I think he was right. He wanted to be sure the vessels were up to the mark before he allowed any more money to be spent. I think experience has shown the wisdom of this reasoning. Here, for example, was the other day the Dolphin, one of these new cruisers, which, on her trial trip, broke her shaft. An examination showed that this important piece of machinery, which ought to have been perfect, was composed of cheap and unfit materials. Mr. Randall has always believed that Secretary Chandler is a corrupt man. He was averse to allowing him the disbursement of a single dollar except for the legitimate expense of his department. With a Democratic Secretary all this will be changed. We shall not always be haunted with the fear that the contract for our new ships will have a job concealed about it, and that half of the amount so appropriated will be diverted from its legitimate into illegitimate channels. Under a Democratic administration I predict the navy of the United States will receive its first sound and healthful impetus."

"Were you not a little parsimonious last winter in your action on the Consular and Diplomatic bill?"

"I do not think so. I am in favor of building up our consular service, adding to it when necessary and extending it as rapidly as our needs require. The diplomatic service, on the contrary, is a humbug. Their mission is entirely political. What do we care about the politics of Great Britain or Continental Europe? In these days of lightning and steam everything they have to communicate is printed in the newspapers, and sometimes weeks before the official communications are received. No, no; our consular service is effective in strengthening our commerce and opening up new avenues of trade, but the diplomatic service has outlived its usefulness. Why, Gov. Curtin told me that at the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war there were but two of our Ministers at their posts. The remainder were scattered all over Europe, idling their time away at fashionable spas, leaving the legations in charge of the Secretaries. I venture to predict in this connection, also, that a few years hence there will not be more than three, or possibly four American Ministers in all Europe. There are now a dozen."

"Will such a recommendation be made at the coming session?"

"Oh, no. The time will be too short. I think, however, something in the way of consolidating these missions will be done by the next Congress."

"Will there be any tariff legislation this winter?"

"There may be individual bills affecting a single article possibly, but no tariff bill will be formulated or considered."

Every Woman in the Land

owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness, undermines her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory sysmtem in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables those important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

THE following gives the names of the States that have supplied the Presidents, and the number of years each has had this honor: Virginia, 36 years; Massachusetts, 8, Tennessee, 16; New York, 10½; Ohio, 4½; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Illinois, 12; total (1789 to 1885), 96.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

THE Speaker of the House gets $8,000, the same as cabinet officers.

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"*Swayne's Ointment*" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing*

FATHER SLAYS SON.

Singular Thanksgiving Tragedy in New York.

Killing of a Man Trying to Make Peace Between Father and Brother.

A Physician Poisons His Four Children and Himself.

Three of the Little Ones Dead and Their Mother Driven Insane.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 27.—Joseph Edwards to-day shot and fatally wounded his own son. He is a retired pickle dealer, possessing a competence, and living in a neat two-story cottage in West Forty-third street, with his two younger sons, Moses and Peter. Of two older sons, one, Harry, who was shot, was a well-to-do farmer in New Jersey. The other, Charles, was the black sheep of the family. To the police the old white-haired father said that years ago he was obliged to turn Charles out of his home. In 1874 he broke into his house and stole several hundred dollars worth of property. He was arrested and sent to State prison for two years. On his release he resumed his former dissipated habits and has since continued them. During the past week he visited his father at his home several times, and by threats that he would kill him extorted a few dollars. To-day he again called at the house about 11:30 o'clock, and demanded more money, and the father refused to give it to him. Angered at his refusal, Charles drew a long knife and threatened to cut his father's heart out if he did not give him the money. The father still refused him. Frenzied by the second refusal, the son sprang at the father, knife in hand. Fearing for his life, the father drew from his pocket a revolver, and, pointing at his son, fired. Harry, the eldest son, who had come from his farm in New Jersey to spend Thanksgiving with his father, was present. At the moment the trigger was pulled he sprang between his father and brother to prevent bloodshed. As he did so the bullet struck him in the head. Throwing up his arms, he fell at his father's feet crying: "Father, you have killed me." Charles dropped his knife, and uttering a curse fled from the house. When the police entered the old man was crying bitterly over his unconscious son, and begging him to speak to him. Medical assistance was obtained, but little hope of recovery was given and he was removed to the hospital, while the father was arrested. The police are looking for Charles, but he has not yet been found. The wounded son is married, but has no children. Charles is also married, but is separated from his wife.

MURDERED HIS FOUR CHILDREN.

The Fearful Crime of a Physician at Springfield, Ohio.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 27.—This community has been terribly shocked by the unnatural crime perpetrated by Dr. John Maxwell, a respected citizen, who made a desperate attempt to take the lives of his four children and himself. Dr. Maxwell came here from Selma a few months ago, and made an unsuccessful effort to build up a practice. His means were rapidly exhausted and he became more and more despondent. Yesterday, at his request, Mrs. Maxwell left the house to go up town on an errand, and during her absence the murderous attempt was made. Soon after his wife's departure Maxwell took his four little children, two boys and two girls, to his bedroom and administered to each a mixture of aconite and chloroform. One of the children died in a short time and the others are in a dying condition. Towels saturated with chloroform were placed over the faces of the little ones to make sure of the work. Maxwell then swallowed a draught of the poison, and putting another towel soaked with chloroform over his face, laid down on the bed alongside the children to die.

Upon the return of Mrs. Maxwell she found all of them unconscious. Her screams brought neighbors to the house. Maxwell was dragged off the bed and by the use of antidotes was partially restored and afterward removed to jail where he now is. Prompt efforts to save the lives of the children were made, but without success except in the case of Laura, the oldest. It is thought that the murderer's knowledge of chemistry enabled him to mix the potion so that no known antidote would have any effect. From letters found it is evident that the dreadful deed had been contemplated for several days. In a letter to his wife, written five days before, he declared his intention of "killing himself and taking his children with him to heaven." Mrs. Maxwell is almost insane from grief and it is feared the reaction will kill her. Her husband is no doubt insane.

EYES GOUGED OUT.

The Awful Crime of a Drunken Shoemaker.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 28.—John McCarron, of No. 410 East Eighteenth street, returned home after a prolonged debauch, at one o'clock this morning and, as usual, began to quarrel with his wife, a delicate woman twenty-five years old, who was nursing an infant, little more than one month old. He was very jealous of her good looks and stylish appearance and frequently beat and kicked her. After he had satisfied himself he threw her back into the bed and then went to sleep himself on a lounge. At 6 o'clock this morning he again dragged her out of bed and ordered her to prepare the breakfast. She said she was so weak and ill that she could hardly stir. The brute threw her upon the lounge and grasped her by the throat until her face became almost purple. Then he put his thumbs into the sockets of her eyes and almost gouging the optics out of their places, said: "I'll pull your eyes, and give them to the children for marbles."

The poor woman screamed in her agony, and the other tenants of the house ran to her assistance, but the doors of the apartment were locked. A couple of men broke in the door and pulled McCarron away. Others of them wished to go for the police, but the woman begged them not to do so. However, a policeman did enter her rooms, but she refused to make a complaint, and the neighbors left her alone. When he returned at 12 o'clock his wife was lying on the sofa nursing an infant. The other child, a boy six years old, was lying on the floor.

"Where's my dinner?" he said.

"I am too weak to get it ready," she replied.

"Then I'll fix you. You have been flirting and going with other men. I'll see that you will not do it any more."

He caught her by the hair, threw her on the floor and choked her. She tried to scream, but was unable. Then picking up a shoemaker's awl, he lifted her eyelids and pierced the pupils to the hilt of the weapon, saying: "I'll blind you for life, anyhow."

Then pain gave her voice, her screams again brought the neighbors to the room. They summoned Officer Jennings, of the Eighteenth precinct, who found upon entering the room, that McCarron had fled. The officer traced him to the wharf at the foot of East Twentieth street, and found him hiding in a coal bin. McCarron raised a shovel when the policeman appeared, but the officer drew his revolver, and he surrendered. An ambulance took Mrs. McCarron to Bellevue Hospital. The doctors at the hospital say that the woman will be blind for life if she recovers, and the latter is only hoped for. McCarron will be remanded probably to await the result of his wife's injuries.

LYNCHED BY MASKED MEN.

The Fate of a Maryland Desperadoe Who Drove a Woman Mad.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BALTIMORE, November 27.—For months past, due to the numerous robberies which continually were taking place, a reign of terror was in force in Anne Arundel county. The thieves seemed to bear charmed life. They would turn up at most unexpected quarters and defied detection. The robbers were very particular, and would take nothing but money, and the full amount thus obtained aggregates a large sum. The local authorities seemed powerless to cope with the difficulty, and so in self defense the farmers organized themselves into a vigilant committee. The robberies still continued until a few weeks ago, when the crowning outrage startled the whole county. During the absence of Mr. William Phelps, a well-to-do young farmer at Jacobsville, the robbers broke into his house, and in search of plunder entered the bedroom where Mrs. Phelps, who was enciente at the time, was sleeping. One of them, to see their way, struck a light, which awoke Mrs. Phelps, who, starting up in a fright, screamed for help. The burglars started to run, and while getting out the window one of them whom Mrs. Phelps recognized as Geo. Briscoe, a noted negro desperado, turned and fired at her, the ball just grazing Mrs. Phelps' head. When assistance arrived Mrs. Phelps had just time to state what she had seen, and then swooned. The shock destroyed her reason, and she is now hopelessly insane.

Briscoe made good his escape, and a large reward was offered for his apprehension. Wednesday he was recognized and taken in charge by the police of this city, who took him to Jacksonville, where he was turned over to the county authorities. They in turn committed him for trial, and he was placed in care of Constable Boone and two deputies who left in an open wagon with their prisoner for the county jail at Annapolis. About 6 o'clock that evening while about fifteen miles from Annapolis, they were stopped on the public road by a gang of masked men who at the point of a shot gun made the officers dismount. They then seized Briscoe, and despite of his cries dragged him from the wagon and to a neighboring tree, where he was strung up before he had time to pray or make any statement whatever. This performed they gave the officers five minutes to make tracks, which they did with alacrity. They proceeded to Annapolis and returned yesterday morning with the police and cut the body down. The identity of all the lynchers is unknown. Late reports state that the condition of Mrs. Phelps most critical.

A MONSTER'S CRIME.

Mutilating the Body of His Dead to Harrow the Feelings of His Wife.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

TORONTO, November 28.—A woman named Quinolle related a shocking story here to-day. Several years ago she met and married a French caterer named Quinolle, who was employed in the United Empire Club in this city. She lived happily with him until recently. After the birth of their child they procured the services of a girl from the lying-in hospital as nurse. Their child died and soon afterward Quinolle became infatuated with the nurse girl, Aramina Cook, who was only twenty years old, and very pretty, and continued to live with the couple after the death of their child. They quarreled, and Quinolle, who had a violent temper, afterward refused to speak to his wife. They then removed to Gananoque near Kingston, where the breach between husband and wife widened. Finally, in a mad freak, because his wife refused to speak to him, Quinolle came to Toronto, went to the cemetery one night, exhumed the coffin containing the remains of their child, hacked off one of its hands at the wrist, and carrying it back to Gananoque flung in on the floor before the mother.

"I thought the shock would kill me," said Mrs. Quinolle. "The sight of the frozen dead hand was terrible, and it came so suddenly that I almost went into a fit, for a moment I could not move. Then I screamed and ran up stairs to my room. The Cook girl followed me and tried to catch me. I was ill for days after this terrible shock. They tell me that my husband sat down at the table and took up the dead hand, in cutting it off he had hacked and torn the wrist, he called for needles and thread and some linen, and sewed up the cuts and sewed linen over the stumps as coolly as if he was sewing on a button, and then called for his dinner and ate it with the hand laying beside the plate."

Mrs Quinolle's troubles did not end here for they had not lived long in Gananoque before Quinolle and the Cook girl eloped, going to Boston where it is supposed they are at present. The deserted wife is taking means to have the authorities return her husband to Canada where he will be dealt with. The woman's story is corroborated by the cemetery authorities here, who found the body of her mutilated child, and by domestics in Quinolle's employ.

A SWINDLER'S VICTIM.

The Story Told by a Woman Arrested For Shooting Her Husband.

NEW YORK, November 28—A middle-aged fine looking man, who gave his name as John McDuff, applied to the Yorkville Police Court this afternoon for a warrant for his wife, who, he said, had shot him in the back yesterday. Mrs. Minnie McDuff, a stylishly dressed young woman, wearing much jewelry, was brought before the Judge. Mr. McDuff gave his testimony, which was to the effect that his wife demanded from him $300 a month pocket money, and he could not afford to give it. They quarreled and he suggested a separation, which she agreed to. "We sat down to breakfast," said Mr. McDuff, "in apparent peace, but, after the meal my wife opened another quarrel. I told her I would leave, and began to pack my things. My wife threatened to have me arrested, and ran out and in the house three times. The last time I noticed she carried something under her cloak. A few minutes after, when my back was turned, she shot me just below the lungs."

Mrs. McDuff said hers was a long story. "This man," related she, "has always used me to further his swindling schemes. He married me thirteen months ago, because I was useful to him. He is constantly advertising that a lady has valuable jewelry pledged which she wishes to redeem and will pay good bonus to any one who will release them, or that money is wanted for a few months on good security. I was arrested six months ago for obtaining money this way, and held in $600 bail, but the case never came to trial. I believe because my husband fixed it with the District Attorney's clerk." Mrs. McDuff said she got very little of the money her husband received, and he had abused and beaten her. Thanksgiving, she claimed, her husband loaded his revolver, and she was warned by her mother to "be prepared." Then she shot him.

Mrs. Ballas, her mother, corroborated Mrs. McDuff's story. The latter was held in default of $2,000 bail. Mrs. McDuff afterward said to an Associated Press reporter that at one time $2,200 had been obtained from Benjamin F. Hillener in the manner described, she playing the lady and McDuff the person who held the diamonds, and on last Sunday four of McDuff's favorite advertisements for sums from $150 to $500, were inserted in one paper. She said good diamonds were generally given, but their full value was always received. McDuff registers himself as "Diamond broker, Bleecker street."

A VERY COSTLY JOKE.

Why Mark Twain's Latest Book Has Failed to Appear.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 26.—Mark Twain's new book, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," was to have been published over a week ago. The funny man expected to reap a rich harvest from the Christmas holiday trade; so did the Hartford publishers; but all their schemes miscarried through a kind of a practical joke. One of the illustrations represents a boy looking up to a man, while the type beneath spells out the exclamation of astonishment, "What Do You Think of It." Some persons who had access to the engraving conceived the idea of adding certain features to the cut, which brought it within the pale of Anthony Comstock's jurisdiction. Five thousand copies of the book were struck off and two thousand were sent to the various agencies. Then the trouble began. Every mail brought in scores of letters protesting against the illustrations. A careful inspection of the plates was ordered, and the obnoxious addition was discovered. One of the men interested in the publishing house is a deacon, but he swore worse than Huckleberry Finn himself, and offered to sacrifice a human victim to the gods. The deacon feared that Comstock might arrest him before he could explain, and hastily got out a placard offering a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrator. The joke will cost somebody over $5,000.

ROBBING A PENITENTIARY.

Burglars Walk Into the Lion's Mouth and Escape in Safety.

BROOKLYN, November 26.—It has been demonstrated now that thieves can not only break out of the Kings County Penitentiary, but can also break into it. The prison looks very secure from the outside, for it is surrounded by high walls, and the windows are protected by stout iron bars. The idea of an attempt being made by burglars to break into the prison would seem to be ridiculous. To the unprofessional thief it would look like walking directly into the lion's mouth. It is not surprising, therefore, that Warden Green, who prides himself upon his good management of the institution, should be slightly vexed when he was informed this morning that burglars had broken into the penitentiary and robbed the safe in the shoe shop of all the money which had been brought there yesterday to pay off the employes. The burglars entered the window of the shoe shop on the Carroll street side. They used a stout iron bar, or sectional jimmy, and pried the bars of the window apart. When they got on the inside they forced the door of the office open. Once in the office they began operations on the safe, which must have soon yielded to the force they put upon it. They took upwards of $3,000, which the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company had sent there yesterday to pay off the outside help. That they were professional burglars there is no doubt, and they certainly knew that the money had just been placed in the safe.

Pond's Extract and Quinine.

Although different as medicines, there is much in the discovery and history of these two great specifics that is similar. When it was found that the *Peruvian Bark* was a specific for fever and malaria, great was the rejoicing. Equally pleased was the medical world when *Pond's Extract*, was found to be as sure a specific for *all forms of Inflammations, Hemorrhages*, Boils, Burns, Sprains, Piles and Sore-throats.

IN Paris the other day Mme. Tetard, while calling on a lady who was a next door neighbor, amused herself, as she awaited the latter in a drawing room, with looking at the ornaments on a buffet. A revolver was lying among them. She took it up. In handling it she pressed the trigger, and, the weapon being loaded, she received a mortal wound in the chest.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

GOVERNOR PATTISON has ratified the recommendation of the Pardon Board granting clemency to William Murray, of Schuylkill county, convicted of violation of the election laws.

PETERSON'S FATE.

He is Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of James Peterson, charged with the murder of Theodore Dwyer, was concluded last week. R. C Johnston, Esq., made the first address to the jury for the Commonwealth. He laid particular stress upon the reply of the prisoner, "Yes, I know I did, but he pointed a six shooter at me," to the remark of John Collins, "Jim, you've shot this man;" also, that he fled after the shooting. He was followed by T. M. Marshall, Esq., and Senator Corbett, who gave great weight to the testimony of Mrs. Chester, that she saw where Peterson was alleged to be standing on the porch at the time of the killing, and that no shot was fired from the outside of the building. They also argued that the shot, from the nature of the wound, could not have been fired from Peterson's position, and emphasized the fact that no one saw who fired the shot. District Attorney Porter in closing the case argued Peterson's guilt from the fact that the ball taken from the body of Dwyer fitted Peterson's revolver, two chambers of which were empty, and did not fit the weapons of any others of the party present. The jury retired about 4 o'clock, after the charge of the Court, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." When the verdict was announced the prisoner preserved the same calm, unaffected demeanor that characterized his conduct all through the trial.

Constable Robert McClure, who arrested the prisoner and who worked the case up until a few days before the trial, when County Detective Langhurst went to work on it, says he believes Peterson is not guilty of the crime charged against him. Mr. McClure thinks the shot that killed Dwyer was not fired by any of the party with him, but by some enemy who crept up to the porch and fired the fatal shot. He says he has reasons for his belief.

POISONED BY MINERALS.

Peculiar Malady That Has Afflicted Parts of Virginia and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—W. D. Jones, of this city, the largest individual land owner in the mountainous region of Southwest Virginia and Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, who has just returned from a visit to his property today, made some interesting statements about the mysterious malady which has caused such fatality among the people there. The country, he says, is wholly unlike anything he has ever seen or heard of in the United States, and, in his opinion, its physical and geological peculiarities are responsible for the trouble. The water of five good sized rivers, which have their rise within a very narrow radius, is very largely mineral, and the hills are full of iron and copper ore and coal, lying in some instances close together.

During the late summer and autumn for a period of three months or more a great drought prevailed, and nearly all the streams dried up, so that not only the people but animals suffered from want of water. All sorts of expedients were resorted to. Most of the water secured was from caverns and small lakes. The little water that remained in the most active springs became so thoroughly saturated with the various mineral substances that it was almost sure death to drink it in any quantity. Even the best of this dangerous stuff had to be hauled five and six miles to ease the people's thirst.

Mr. Jones says that in all about two hundred deaths have occurred from this mineral poisoning, and there are about three hundred persons still sick. In all cases the persons have complained for a day or two, and have then been seized with violent hemorrhages and nausea, dying in a short time. The doctors all agree that it is mineral poisoning and have treated it as such in many cases successfully. Children and women suffer the most, while men of strong constitution generally manage to get over the attack. There have been many sad and distressing cases, and scattered through the counties of Letcher, Hudson and Perry in Kentucky and Lee, Dickinson and Wise in Virginia are farm houses utterly deserted, the entire families having been swept away. It has affected all classes, though the poorer have suffered the most. Judge Day, of Letcher county, a prominent citizen, lost his wife and several of his children. Mr. Jones' attorney also lost several members of his family. The only outside relief that has been tendered to the afflicted locality is $1,200 from the Cattle convention in session at St. Louis.

Speaking of Beds.

(Clara Bell in the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

There is nothing more cheerful to the sight of a tired person than a clean, soft couch, pleasnt to the eyes as well as to the touch, and giving promise of dainty rest. I may add that in no occupation is a woman more attractive than when engaged in the servile work of making up just such a bed. Don't you remember how the heroine of "She Stoops to Conquer" bags her game—I mean wins a husband—by letting him view her at such housework? My advice to girls, in cases where a desirable young man happens to be a guest in the house, is not to disdain all connection with bonschold affairs with the idea of impressing him with too-goodness for that kind of thing, but instead, to find some excuse for becoming chambermaids, so that the visitors may see you transform a tousled bed into a snowy, slick and entrancing one. If the job is done deftly it is sure to be potent in its effect on the fellow who beholds it.

THE LIGHT THAT IS FELT.

A tender child of summers three,
Seeking her little bed at night,
Paused on the dark stair timidly.
"Oh, Mother! Take my hand," said she,
"And then the dark will all be light."

We older children grope our way
From dark behind to dark before;
And only when our hands we lay,
Dear Lord, in Thine, the night is day
And there is darkness nevermore.

Reach downward to the sunless days
Wherein our guides are blind as we,
And faith is small and hope delays;
Take Thou the hands of prayer we rise,
And let us feel the light of thee!

—*John G. Whittier in the Christmas St. Nicholas.*

THE Springfield *Republican* to Murat Halstead: "A prolonged political drunk will dissipate the most concentrated public spirit."

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

A Queen's Opinion.

J. M. Queen writes from Johnston, W. Va., that he has been sorely afflicted for several years, but he was urged to try PERUNA, which he did, and he now feels that he is about over his trouble, and considers it the greatest medicine in the world. He says he has to go or send a distance of fifteen miles to obtain PERUNA, but it will repay him for this.

Ellwood Shallcross, former editor of the Saturday Journal, Wheeling, W. Va., says: "*Gentlemen:* Some time ago I was afflicted with a pain in my back in the region of the kidneys, and suffered considerably. Having read your advertisement, I went to Logan & Co., of this city, and purchased a bottle of PERUNA, which I took, and it resulted in the complete removal of the pain. I think I can safely recommend it as a superior panacea for pains."

Mr. Aaron Shreffler, Alma, Marion county, Ill., writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Columbus, O. *Dear Sirs:* Myself and wife have taken three bottles of your medicines and received much benefit by the use of them. My wife was troubled with neuralgia, headache and weak stomach. Her headache has not troubled her for the last two weeks, and her stomach is much better. She took only PERUNA. I used both medicines, and my general health is so much improved that I feel like a new man. My stomach is very much better, and the MANALIN keeps my bowels all right. We intend to keep taking the medicines until we are permanently cured."

Evans T. Jones, Prospect, Marion Co., O., says: "After having taken medicine from different physicians of this place without any relief, I was induced to try your PERUNA, which I purchased of Cook Bros., druggists, of this place, and after using some six bottles of the same, I feel very much benefited. Am sure it will finally work an entire cure."

T. J. Ewing, Cattletsburg, Ky., writes: "In the early part of last winter I contracted a severe cold, attended with a bad cough; then, being exposed during late flood, added to my disability. I have taken your PERUNA with good results. My cough has entirely left, soreness is gone, and am increasing in flesh.

Thomas Bradford, 314 Western Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes: "I have had liver complaint for three years; I thought I would have to quit work; I have taken two bottles of your PERUNA, and am well."

S. Wolf & Son, Wilmot, Ohio, write: "We handle your goods, and they give good satisfaction."

sel9MWF&W-to-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four vials, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va.,

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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☞N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address

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FINANCE AND TRADE

A More Hopeful Feeling Among Bankers.

Local Securities and Raal Estate Steadily Improving.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

In financial circles yesterday a more hopeful feeling prevailed, and the officials reported business in all departments fully up to the average, if not larger. Over the discount counters trading was fairly active all day, and the paper offered was of such a character that none of it was refused. The supply of funds in bank is exceptionally large for the season, and there is no difficulty experienced in securing any amount desired when the paper offered is strictly first class. Checking was fairly active at all the institutions. Eastern exchange was easier, and between friendly banks trading was done on a par basis, while others were compelled to pay a premium. Currency continues plenty, with shipments to the country up to the average Rates remain unchanged at 9@27 per cent. for prime commercial acceptances; 6@8 per cent for oil certificates, and 5½@6 per cent. for short time or call loans.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges, $1,392,376 56 | Balances.... $200,121 30

LOCAL STOCKS.

The movement in local securities is steadily improving, and many sales are made which never come to light through the press. Following were the sales reported yesterday: Rea Brothers & Co. $1,000 Allegheny County riot 5 per cents at 105. Robinson Brothers two $1,000 Pittsburgh Water loan 7s, one due in 1896 and the other in 1898, at 120, flat, and $2,500 Charters Block Coal Company's first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at par and interest. Edward P Long sold 25 shares Union Insurance Company stock at private terms.

There were sales in Philadelphia of small lots of Valley income 7s at 13; 5 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company at 82¼ and $4,000 Pennsylvania Company 6s at 85. For Valley income 7s 17 was bid, while the 7-30s have advanced from 111 to 114. Warren and Franklin first mortgage 7s are offered at 100, while for Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s 117 is bid and 119 asked.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate business is reported in better condition than for many months, most of the dealers having about all they can do. McCune & Coulter report the sale of a small house and lot on Twenty-ninth street, South Side, for $2,500. It is understood that Jacob Glosser has sold the leasehold of two lots on Diamond street near Cherry alley, with two three-story bricks, to Meyer, Arnold & Co., for $10,500. The lease runs for eleven years from the 1st of April, 1885. The purchasers will use the property as a furniture warehouse. The buildings are at present occupied by George E. Williams, publisher and pressman. The present rental is $2,400. Mr. Glosser has also sold a farm of 95 acres with extensive improvements, in Pine township, to a Mr. Brown, of Lawrence county, for $10,500.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

The firm of Woodwell & Laughlin, limited, hardware, has been dissolved, Francis B. Laughlin having disposed of his interest to John Woodwell, who will continue.

The partnership known as Hostetter & Smith has been dissolved by the death of George W. Smith. Dr. D. Hostetter will continue the business under the firm name of Hostetter & Co.

The following board of directors have been elected by the Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny: John Hamilton, J. H. Elton, William Walker, A. F. Comley, William J. Beckfeld, H. M. Dunlap, Thomas Morrow, William Miller, D. Macferron.

Mitchell & James' grocery store, in the Pan-handle railroad depot, South Side, was closed yesterday morning on a landlord's warrant. The claim is brought by M. J. Becker, agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by George L. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51¾
Reading Railroad	11 11-16	11¾
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	3¾	4
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
United Co.'s of New Jersey	....	198
Central Transfer Company	2¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	114	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	....	....
N. Pacific common	17½	18
N. Pacific preferred	40¾	40½
Lehigh Navigation	41½	41¾
Philadelphia and Erie	....	13¾
N. Central R. W	50¾	....

IN NEW YORK.

The Stock Market Opens Weak, But Becomes Stronger.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 481½; demand 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

6 per cent. bonds...101¼ | U. S. new 4s.....123¾
U. S 4½s.....113¾ | Pacific 6s of '96....128

STOCKS.

State securities dull.

Railways irregular.

At the opening of business at the Stock Exchange to-day the market was weak and a general decline of ⅝ to 1 per cent took place, Missouri Pacific and Lackawanna leading the former selling down to 93¾ and the latter to 107¾. The remainder of the list fell off ⅛ to ¾ per cent. Subsequently Western Union became prominent in dealings and advanced to 64, nearly fifty thousand shares changing hands on the way up. Reports were current that negotiations were progressing for the purchase of the Postal Telegraph Company, and that an extra dividend will be declared this month. These rumors were not confirmed. The general list was stronger on the reports that the Missouri River pool complications would be amicably settled and that the prospects were favorable for a peaceful solution of the road troubles west of Chicago. St. Paul advanced from 80¾ to 81¾, Northwest 91¾ to 92¼, Lackawanna 107¾ to 108¾, Lake Shore 86¾ to 88, New York Central from 89¾ to 90¾, and Union Pacific from 49¾ to 50¾. After 2 P. M. a weaker feeling set in and a reaction of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. took place. In final dealings the market was firmer. Delaware and Hudson was exceptionally weak, falling off from 91¾ to 88¾@89¾.

As compared with last night, closing, prices are ¼ to 1¾ per cent. higher for Lake Shore, Kansas and Texas, New Jersey Central, Pacific Mail, Texas Pacific and Western Union, and ¾ to 2⅜ per cent lower for Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Omaha, Delaware and Hudson and Union Pacific. Central Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific and Erie are unchanged.

TRANSACTIONS.

to-day aggregated 289,000 shares, as follows: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 39,000, Lake Shore 32,000, Northwestern 15,000, New York Central 23,000, St. Paul 60,000, Western Union 49,000, and Northern Pacific preferred 14,030.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts...111	Louisville & N.....26¾
Erie seconds.....36	Louisville & N. A. 10
Lehigh & Wilkes...94¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf. 19
Louisiana consols..75	Do. seconds.....8
Missouri 6s.....104	Memp. & Charles...27
St. Joe.....110	Michigan Central.59
St. P. & S.C. firsts*117	Min. & St. Louis..12¾
Tennessee 6s, old..41¾	Do. preferred....28
Tennessee 6s, new..41¾	Missouri Pacific...93¾
Tex. Pac. L. G.....27¾	Mobile & Ohio.....7
Do Rio Grande..80¾	Morris & Essex..of 122
Union Pac firsts..112½	Nashville & Chat..58
Do. Land Grants,106¾	New Jersey Cen...43¾
Do. Sinking Fund.117	Norfolk & W. pref. 18
Virginia 6s.....40	Northern Pacific...17¾
Va. consolidated..58¾	Do. preferred....40¾
Do. deferred.....5	Chicago & N. W.....88¾
Adams Express....132	Do. preferred....125
Allegheny Central 3¾	N. Y. Central.....90¾
Alton & Terre H..21	Ohio Central.....1¾
Do preferred.....75	Ohio & Miss.....17½
American Express..94	Do. preferred....46
B. C., R. & N.....55	Ontario & Western..12¾
Can. Pacific.....45	Oregon Nav.....71
Can. Southern.....32	Oregon Transcon..13¾
Central Pacific....35	Oregon Impr.....20
Chesapeake & O....5¾	Pacific Mail.....54
Do. pref. firsts...11¾	Panama.....98
Do seconds.....7	Peoria D. & E.....13½
Chicago & Alton..150	Pittsburgh.....137
Do. preferred....145	Pullman Pal. Car..10
C., B. & C.....22¾	Reading.....23
Chi., St. L. & N.O. 83	Rock Island.....109¾
C., St. L. & Pitts..7	St. Louis & San F. 21¾
Do. preferred....16	Do. preferred....41
C., S. & C.....25	D. first pref.....85
Cleveland Col.....35	C., M. & St. Paul..87½
Del. & Hudson.....89¾	Do. preferred....108
Del., Lack. & W...8¾	St. Paul, M. & M...85
Den. & Rio G.....9¾	St. Paul & Omaha..29¾
Erie.....14¾	Do. preferred....90¾
Do. preferred*....30	Texas Pacific.....13¾
East Tennessee....4¾	Union Pacific.....50¾
Do preferred....7¾	U. S. Express.....62
Fort Wayne.....120	Wab., St. L. & Pac. 5¾
Hannibal & St. Jo. 38½	Do preferred....13¾
Do. preferred*....88½	Wells & Fargo Ex 107
Harlem.....190	W. U. Telegraph..83¾
Houston & Texas...36	Homestake.....95
Illinois Central...119¾	Ontario*.....19
Ind., B. & West...15¾	Quicksilver.....5¾
Kansas & Texas...17¾	Do preferred.....30
Lake Erie & West. 11¾	Sutro.....13
Lake Shore.....87¾	

*Asked. †Ex-div.

MINING SHARES.

There was some little activity in mining stocks this morning, and sales included Bodie at 2.75, Amie at .04, Consolidated California and Virginia 45, (buyer 60), Little Chief .25, Plymouth .15¾, Eureka 2.85, Horn Silver 4.95@5.05, Standard (assessment paid) .60, do (unpaid) .32, Sierra Nevada 1.20, (seller .10) flat, and Sutro Tunnel .12, (buyer .09). In the afternoon only 400 shares, including Eureka at 2.75, (buyer .01), Plymouth at .13½, and Horn Silver at .05½, were sold.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 3.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony.....47¾	A. & T. R. R. 1st 78121
Calumet & H.....143	Do Land Grants 78 18⅝
Franklin.....6⅜	N. Y. & N. E 78.....100
Pewabic.....1	A. & T. R. R.....77¾
Quincy.....31½	Boston & Albany..67¾
Wis. Central.....10⅝	Boston & Maine.....63¾
Flint & P. M. p'fd. 85	C., R. & Q.....122
Osceola.....1	C., B. & Q.....112
Huron.....⅛	Eastern R. R.....42
Water Power.....2½	L. R. & Ft. S.....24
Boston Land.....1¾	N. Y. & N. E.....10

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta.....25	Mexican.....50
Belcher.....65	Navajo.....3
Best & Belcher...1¼	Ophir.....50
Bodie Con.....2¾	Potosi.....1
Challar.....2¾	Savage.....1
Consolidated Va..1¾	Sierra Nevada...1¾
Eureka Con.....2¾	Union Con.....50
Gould & Curry....1¾	Utah.....80
Hale & Norcoss....3	

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 3.—Consols for money 99 5-16; account 99 15-16. U. S. 4s 127½; Erie 14¾; seconds, 37½; New York Central, 93½; Illinois Central, 123½; Pennsylvania Central, 53½; Reading 12; Canadian Pacific, 46½; St. Paul, 83. Refined petroleum 6½.

PARIS, December 3.—Rentes, 79f 25c.

ANTWERP, December 3.—Refined petroleum 18f@18f.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,800 bales. Breadstuffs firm; wheat, California No. 1 6s 10d @7s 1d; No. 2 6s 8d@6s 10d; red western winter 6s 8d@6s 11d. Corn—New western mixed 5s. American lard 38s. Refined petroleum 7½d.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

Since our last weekly review of the general merchandise situation there has little transpired worthy of special comment. The markets as a whole, have been quiet for this season of the year, and from present indications will probably continue so until after the holidays. Dealers in staple articles have apparently given way to those handling fancy goods, who are now busily engaged in arranging for a brisk trade from now until New Year's, the outlook for which at present is encouraging.

The grain markets are demoralized, and the prospects of higher prices prevailing are not very encouraging. The visible supply of wheat on the 1st of December in the United States was over 43,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 1,700,000 bushels on November 1st, or more than 10,000,000 in excess of the largest visible supply ever known in the history of the country. This is not very encouraging to our farmers who have been waiting on higher prices, but it is an undisputable fact. The export demand this year will not be as large as last, owing to the enormous crop raised abroad, it being almost large enough to supply the demand. The visible supply of corn shows an increase of over 1,700,000 bushels over last month, reaching a total of 8,222,041, and in consequence the market is very weak, with the tendency of prices downward. Oats, rye and barley are about steady, the visible supply of these cereals showing a slight decrease.

The produce market, in sympathy with other branches of trade, is verging on extreme dullness, although the demand for staple articles is yet quite good, and dealers have no particular reason for complaining so long as business gets no worse. Since Thanksgiving the supply as well as the demand has fallen off largely for poultry and game of all kinds. The volume of business done in this line at present, however, will compare favorably with the corresponding period last year if dealers would only stop their whining long enough to compare figures. The butter market is firm for choice creamery and fresh country roll, but poor grades are not wanted, except by hotels and bakeries. Eggs are also firm, and choice fresh stock bring outside quotations; cold storage and pickled are finding more ready sale at present than at any time during the season, and prices firmly maintained. Potatoes continue to come in freely, and the market, to an extent, is overstocked with prices weak and lower. In the vegetable line the supply is amply large enough to meet the demand, and prices are about steady. Fruits of all kinds, both domestic and foreign are in fair inquiry, owing to the near approach of the holidays.

There is nothing new to note in the grocery market since our last weekly review. Business in the main, has been quiet as far as the city trade has been concerned, but a very fair volume has been reached through agents and regular customers throughout the country districts. Coffees are steady and unchanged. The sugar market has been irregular, owing to the step taken by the refiners in the east and south in closing down for an indefinite period with the view of getting rid of the stock on hand, which is unusually large for the season. Prices here, however, have remained about stationary, with the supply fully equal to the demand. Other articles are nominally unchanged.

The provision market is quiet, as is usual at this season, and prices are weak with the tendency downward.

The fish dealers are enjoying a fair trade at present at about unchanged prices. The supply of large mackerel is short, but smaller ones are plenty.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
December....	73⅝	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛
January.....	74	74⅞	73⅝	74⅜
February....	74⅞	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛
May.....	81⅝	81⅝	80¾	81⅝
Cash wheat, 75c.				

CORN.

December....	36	36⅝	36	36⅜
January.....	35½	36¼	34¾	34⅝
February.....	34⅜	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛
May.....	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝
Cash corn, 36¾c.				

OATS.

December....	25¼	.....	.....	24⅞
January.....	25	.....	.....	25
February....	25⅜	.....	.....	25¼
May.....	28⅜	.....	.....	28¼

Car lots—Wheat, 504; corn, 256; oats, 58.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents.	$5 75	@6 00
Fancy winter patents.....	5 75	@6 00
Fancy family winter.....	4 75	@5 10
Choice family (ch'ce red wint'r)	4 50	@4 75
XX family (medium winter)..	4 50	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota).....	4 50	@4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin).....	4 25	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)..	5 75	@6 00
De (fancy brands).....	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour.....	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt.....	3 50	@
Cornmeal, choice per bushel.	70	@
Do country.....	65	@
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	85	@ 87
No. 1 Fultz.....	83	@ 85
No. 2.....	80	@ 82
CORN—Prime yellow shell old.	54	@ 55
High mixed shelled old.....	52	@ 53
Mixed shelled old.....	50	@ 51
Rejected shelled old.....	49	@ 50
Prime yellow ear, new.....	46	@ 47
High mixed ear, new.....	44	@ 45
Mixed ear, new.....	42	@ 43
New yellow, shelled.....	44	@ 45
New mixed, shelled.....	40	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 white.....	31½	@ 31¾
Light mixed.....	30½	@ 31
Black mixed.....	28	@ 29
RYE—Pennsylvania.....	63	@ 64
Western.....	61	@ 62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania.....	68	@ 75
Western.....	60	@ 70
Canada.....	85	@ 88
MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk,	$13 00	@
14 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring		
wheat bran $13 50@14 00; middlings $18 00 to		
$20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $20 00@23 00;		
as to quality.		
HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 50; loose		
timothy, from country wagons, $19 00@20 00;		
No. 1 prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; upland do. $12 00		
@13 00.		

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 60@1 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $1 85@2 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 65@1 75; Limas 4½@5c.

BUTTER—Chioce country 18@22c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 8@10c; prime creamery 28@30c; choice creamery 26c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@40c per lb.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 13@13½c; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13½@13¾c; Switzer 12½@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 50@4 75; in barrels $15 00@16 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 25@26c per dozen; pickled 20@22c; cold storage 22@23c.

FEATHERS—We quote 40@45@50c according to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 00@4 25 per box; lemons $3 50, $4 00@4 50 per box; bananas, $1 25@1 50@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Wild ducks, $2 50@3 00; geese, $3 50@4 50; quail, $1 75@2 00@2 25; pheasants, $4 50@5 00; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits, 30@35c per pair. Venison—Saddles 16@18c; dressed do; hide on 13@14c; whole deer 8½10c. Pigeons 25c per pair.

HONEY—Choice white clover 17@18c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—Rose 40@42c per bushel on track; from store, 50c; Jersey sweets $4 25@4 50 per barrel; Baltimores $3.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 40@45c per pair; dressed 10@12c per lb; turkeys 8@10c per lb. live wgt.; dressed 13@15; per lb.

PORK—We quote at 6½@7c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 6@6½c; Virginia, 6½@7c; roasted, 8¦ 6½@7 75 per bushel.

RAGS—Country mixed, 2@2½c; mixed 1½@ 1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; large $4 75@5 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $4 00@5 00 per barrel and boiled $5 00@6 00.

TALLOW—Country 8½@5c; do. in cake3 6@ 6½c; city do. 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 55@1 80 per barrel; celery, 40@45c per dozen; cabbage in bulk, $5 00@6 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 29@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 25@1 50 per bushel; shellbarks, $2 00@2 50; chestnuts, $3 00@4 50 per bushel

Groceries.

Sugars.		Syrups.	
Stand cut loaf.7¼@		Maple hav'd. 32	@33
Cubes.....7¼@		Choice sugar	
Powdered.....7¼@		syrup.....35	@ 42
Standard gran		Good do. do...33	@
lated.....6¾@		Rock candy d'ps	
Palisade.....6¾@		½ bbls.....9@	
Confec'rs A...6¼@		Blackstrap.....19	
Mould A.....6¼@		New Orleans Molasses.	
Palace.....6 @		Fancy.....55	@56
Crescent A.....6¼@		New crop do..58	@60
Windsor A....6¼@		Choice 53	@54
Ridgewood A.6¼@		Good.....50	@52
Choice lt. yel.6¼@ 6¾		Salt.	
Good dry.....6¼@		No. 1 per bbl.....$1 60	
Fairdo.....6¼@ 6¾		Extra.....1 10	
Common do...4½@ 6		Dairy.....1 40	
Green Coffees.		Coarse Cryst Salt. 1 25	
Fancy Rio...15 @14		Starch.	
Choice Golden		Gloss.....6¼@8	
Rio.....12 @10½		Corn.....6¾@8	
Prime Rio.....12 @		Rice.	
Good do.....11½@		Head Carlina.6¾@7	
Fair do.....11 @		Choice do.....6¾@7	
Old Gov Java18 @22		Prime do.....6¼@6¾	
Maracaibo ...12 @		Rangoon.....6¼@6¾	
Mocha.....24 @26		Louisiana.....6 @6¾	
Santos.....12 @18		Soda.	
Laguayra.....10½@14		Bi Carb in kgs..4 @4½	
Roasted Coffees.		Do assort pap's 5 @	
In papers.....15 @19		Do do ¼ pap's..6¾@	
In bulk.....12½@14½		Salsoda in kegs.1¾@	
Lower grades 11½@12½		Do do bbls.....1¼@	
Java in pa'rs.25½@27		Granulated do.	
Java in bulk.24½@25½		60 lb boxes...2 @	
Spices—Whole.		Candies.	
Cloves.....15 @18		Star, full wgt.12½@	
Allspice.....7 @		Hotel.....13½@	
Sifted.....9 @		Stearine.....11½@	
Cassia.....8 @			
Pepper.....16½@19			
Nutmegs.....80 @75			

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new,$3 25	Almonds, Lan'doc.25 c
Lon Lay's do.....3 50	Do Ivica.....23
Muscatels new.....2 25	Do shelled.....40 c
New Valencia...10@10½	Walnuts, Naples.20
Old Valencia.....13@	Sicily filberts.....14
Ondara do.....13@13½	Smyrna figs 15 @18
Seedless.....3 50	Maccaroni. 8 @ 2
Sultanas.....10½@	Vermicelli.. 8 @12
Dates.....5 @	Tapioca.....4½@
Currants.....5¼@ 5¾	Brasil nuts..12 @
Prunes.....4 @ 6	Lemons, ₱ box....$5 00
New French 60s.. 12	Cocanuts ₱ 100....5 00
Do 70s..... 11@	Lemon peel ₱ lb..18 c
Do 80s..... 10@	Pecans.....12½c
Do 90s..... 9@	Sage.....4½c
Equal quantites	Citron ₱ lb.....10@20 c
of each..... 10½	Almonds, Sicily..20 c

CANNED GOODS.

Marwhat peas,		Red cherries.....90	
new.....$1 65@1 75		Lima beans, 2 lbs.$1 25	
No. 2 peas.....80@85		Soak do do.....60	
Raspb's new. 1 20@1 25		String do do..85c@	
Strawberries 1 00@1 10		Pumpkins do 65	
Gooseberries! 00@		Damson plums, 2lbs 1 10	
Pineapples..1 45@1 55		Greengage.....1 60	
Extra do...2 25@		Egg plums.....1 60	
Stan peaches 1 70@1 90		California apricots 2 50	
Pie do ½ bbl 600..5 00		Do pears.....3 00	
do bbls 1,200.... 8 50		Do greengage.... 2 75	
½ bbls 1,200... 4 00@		Do egg..... 2 75	
Do bbls 2,400 7 50@		Tomatoes.....90@ 95	
Winslow's corn... 1 25		Salmon, 1's.... 1 40@1 50	
Other brands 90@1 00		Kidney do..... 90	
Baker's corn..... 1 10		Blackberries..... 90	

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	11 c
Medium do do do	11¼c
Small do do do	11¾c
Breakfast bacon.....	10½c
Sugar cured shoulders.....	8½c
S. C. roulette (boneless shoulders).....	9½c
Dry beef, in sets.....	14 c
do do flats.....	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles.....	16 c
Bacon, shoulders.....	7½c
do clear sides.....	9¾c
Mess pork, heavy pieces.....	$13 00
Family pork, light pieces.....	13 00
Lard, tierces, 326 pounds.....	7¾c
do half barrels, 125 pounds.....	8¼c
do tubs, 60 pounds.....	8¼c
do buckets, 20 pounds.....	8¼c
do in pails, 3 pounds.....	9¼c
do do 5 pounds.....	9 c
do do 10 pounds.....	8¾c
do tin cans, 50 pounds.....	8 c
California sausage—Bologna.....	7 c

Fish.

Mess mackerel.....	$15 00@20 00
No. 1 do.....	16 00@25 00
No. 2 do.....	11 00@14 00
No. 2 medium.....	10 00@
No. 3 large do.....	11 00@
No. 3 medium.....	7 00@
No. 3 small.....	5 00@
Split Labrador herring.....	6 00@7 50
Split shore do.....	5 00@
Round do.....	3 75@4 75
White fish, per half bbl, 100	@6 50
Lake trout, per 100.....	5 50@
Lake pickerel per 100.....	3 50@
Lake herring.....	2 00@2 50
George's codfish.....	6 00@7 00
Medium do.....	4 50@5 50
Boneless codfish.....	5 00@9 00
Halibut (smoked).....	12 14
No. 1 herring per box.....	25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box.....	5 75@6 00
Sardines, domestic, ½ box.....	9 50@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s, per case.....	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½s per case.....	18 50@25 00

THE LAMBS' LAMENT.

They Get the Worst of the Deal Yesterday.

The bull movement inaugurated by the manipulators of the oleaginous fluid suddenly collapsed yesterday, and the "dear lambs" who bought in the neighborhood of 80 cents, with the hope of making a "stake," have again discovered the folly of their ways. Long before the opening they were to be seen loitering about the exchanges, building castles in the air, and figuring on the neat turn they would make on their investments. But, alas! their fond hopes were blighted. The market went against them, and they were forced to go deeper into the mire or lose what they had already invested. The first sales were made at 78¾ cents, a quarter below the closing price Tuesday, but half an hour large blocks were changing hands at 78 cents. At this stage of the game some of the larger operators jumped into the pit and bought heavily, turning the tide for a time, the market reacting to 78⅞ cents, the highest figure touched during the day. At this point a broad smile stole over the faces of the crippled lambs, but a few minutes later telegrams were received announcing that the Fisher No. 1, on the Marshall farm which had been pumping about 100 barrels per day, had increased her flow to 60 barrels per hour. When this announcement was made there was a grand rush to sell, and as load after load was thrown upon the market the price sank rapidly to 77⅝ cents. Toward the close, however, a better feeling prevailed and a large amount of "short" oil was gobbled up, forcing the price back to 78¾ cents, at which figure the last sales were made.

The "producers mystery," the McBride well, is still the centre of attraction. The trade is watching it with interest, and seem afraid to do anything until it comes in. Many believe that the well is no good, as is invariably the case with most mysteries. The derrick is boarded up, and no one is allowed to go near it. The Greenlee was agitated, but failed to respond. The Armstsong No. 2 has not been cleaned out yet. She will be shot as soon as possible. Following is the hourly gauge of the wells taken at 9 o'clock yesterday morning: Fisher No. 1, 60; No. 3, 40; No. 5, 20; No. 6, 28; No. 11, 10; Phillips No. 5 2-3; Connors No. 1, 4; and No. 2, 4½.

With the field as bullish as it is, and the price going just the contrary, it is very evident the market is in the hands of manipulators, and until they have accomplished their ends the lambs will discover they are treading on dangerous ground if they attempt to dip in too far.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening.....	78¾c	Lowest.....	77¾c
Highest.....	78¾c	Close.....	78¾c

	Barrels.
Charters.....	27,777
Shipments.....	107,497
Runs.....	73,766
Exchange Stock, sale at $4[illegible] Bid $[illegible]	
Clearances.....	4,024,000
N. Y. refined, 7¾c.	

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg.....	7¼@ 7¾c
Headlight, 150 deg.....	9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash.....	8½@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices.....	15½@ c

BRADFORD, December 3.—Crude oil active and firm; total National Transit and Tidewater runs Tuesday, 68,094 barrels; total shipments, 109,845 barrels; charters, 51,148 barrels; clearances, 8,286,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 78c and closed at 78¾c; highest price, 78¾c; lowest, 77¾c.

TITUSVILLE, December 3.—National Transit certificates opened at 77c; highest, 78¾c; lowest, 77c; closed at 78¼c. Sales, 3,285,000 barrels; clearances, 8,866,000 barrels; runs, 73,766 barrels; shipments, 82,646 barrels; Exchange Stock, none sold; none offered.

A GLANCE OVER THE FIELD

By The "Post's" Special Scout at a Late Hour Last Night.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., November 3.—The tubing was put down 20 feet lower in Fisher No. 1 this morning, and she started flowing at a 1,500 barrel gait. This was a complete surprise to the boys generally, and sustains the expression made by one of them that "No one knows any thing about this field until they get the bottom of the hole out and look at it through a magnifying glass." They were cleaning Armstrong No. 2 all day, and will not shoot her until to-morrow or next day. They are still fishing for the tools at the Simpson well, and on the Kennedy and McBride are still drilling. The latter is being worked as a mystery, and no one but the owners know where she is. Notwithstanding Fisher No. 1, the total production to-morrow morning will undoubtedly be 500 barrels less than the gauge showed this morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—DECEMBER 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand and unsettled; foreign advices favorable and this, together with firmness in corn and provisions, created a strong feeling; prices advanced ⅝@¾c, declined ¾c, rallied and closed ½c over yesterday; sales ranged: December 73⅝@74c, closed at 73⅝@ 74c; January 73⅞@74⅛c, closed at 74⅛c; February 74⅝@75c, closed 75c; May 80⅝@81⅛c, closed 81⅛c. No. 2 Chicago spring 74¼@74½c; No. 3, 66@ 69c; No. 2 red 73¾@74½c.

CORN—Demand active; market opened strong and higher; the year advanced ½c, receded ¾c, and closed ⅜c over yesterday. January and May closed ½c higher; cash 36@36¼c, closed at 36@36¼c; the year 35½@36⅛c, closed at 36⅛c; January 34⅝@35⅛c, closed at 34¾c; May 37⅜@37⅝c, closed at 37⅝c.

OATS—Opened firm, but closed easy and a shade lower; cash 27⅛c; the year 24⅝@25¼c, closed at 24⅝@24¾c; January 25@25¼c, closed at 25c; May 28¼@28½c, closed at 28¼c.

RYE—Quiet at 59c.

BARLEY—Dull at 86@88c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 30½.

PORK—Active, firm and higher, prices advanced 62½c for January and February; cash $11 60; January $11 65@11 67½, closed at $11 85; February $11 85@11 87½, closed at $11 90@ 11 97½.

LARD—Demand active and very strong; cash 6 90@6 92½c; December 6 85@6 87½c, closed at 6 90c; January 6 90@6 97½c, closed at 6 97½c.

BULKMEATS—Strong; shoulders 5,000@6 00c; short rib 6 90c; short clear 6 85@6 40c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 21@22½c.

Receipts—Flour, 27,000 barrels; wheat, 280,000 bushels; corn, 308,000 bushels; oats, 112,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; barley, 60,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 16,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 193,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels; rye, 2,100 bushels; barley, 28,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Firm; advanced ¼@⅝c.

CORN—Firm; the year and January advanced ¼c.

OATS—Steady; December advanced ⅛c.

PORK—Nominally unchanged.

LARD—In fair demand; December declined 2½c.

New York—DECEMBER 3.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 26,000 barrels; exports, 7,000 barrels. Wheat—Spot lots ⅜@⅞c higher and firmer; options firmer; receipts, 41,000 bushels; exports, 90,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 88½c; ungraded white 82c; No. 2 red December, sales of 102,000 bushels at 80¼@81¾c, closing at 81¾c; January, sales of 1,432,000 bushels at 82¾@83⅝c, closing at 83⅛c; February, sales of 141,000 bushels at 83¾c, closing at 83¾c; March, sales of 176,000 bushels at 85⅛@85⅝c, closing at 85⅜c; April, sales of 144,000 bushels at 86¾@87c, closing at 86¾c; May, sales of 360,000 bushels at 91⅞@92⅜c, closing at 92⅜c; June, sales of 24,000 bushels at 93⅝@93¾c, closing at 93¾c. Corn—Spot lots 1@2c and options ½@¾c higher and firm; receipts, 60,000 bushels; exports